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### Holland City News, Volume 3, Number 31: September 19, 1874

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 31.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 135.

## The Holland City News.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER,  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

G. S. DOESBURG & Co., PUBLISHERS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil), 75 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1/4 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1/2 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge.

An X before the subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two X's signify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

## Rail Roads.

### Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1874.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.		Mail.	Express.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9.10	9.00	Chicago.	8.00	8.30
12.15	11.30	New Buffalo.	4.55	5.05
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
8.37	8.15	Gr. Junction.	1.45	1.40
4.21	3.56	Pennsville.	12.51	10.55
4.07	4.07	Manlius.	12.43	
4.35	4.17	Richmond.	12.40	10.41
4.25	4.25	E. Saugstuck.	12.25	
5.35	4.55	Holland.	12.05	10.05
	5.10	New Holland.	11.30	
	5.21	Olive.	11.16	9.22
	5.27	Ottawa.	11.09	
	6.25	Robinson.	10.57	9.05
	5.48	Spoonville.	11.42	
	7.10	Nauvoo.	10.35	8.45
	7.28	Fruitport.	10.15	8.20
	8.00	Muskegon.	9.40	7.50
	8.25	Montague.	8.15	
	10.00	Pentwater.	6.45	

The Grand Rapids Freight and Fruit Train will be consolidated on Monday, September 7th, 1874, leaving Grand Rapids at 12:00 M.; Holland 3 o'clock P. M.; arriving in Chicago at 4:30 A. M. Extra men will be placed on this train that fruit may be handled carefully.

### Grand Rapids Branch.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1874.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.		Mail.	Express.
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
5.30	4.50	Holland.	12.00	10.00
5.34	5.04	Zeeland.	11.46	9.46
5.47	5.17	Vriesland.	11.32	9.32
6.00	5.30	Hudson.	11.20	9.20
6.13	5.43	Jennison's.	11.07	9.07
6.19	5.49	Grandville.	11.01	9.01
6.40	6.10	Gr. Rapids.	10.40	8.40

### Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 22, 1874.

Going North.		STATIONS.	Going South.	
No. 3.	No. 1.		No. 3.	No. 1.
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9.00	12.45	Muskegon.	2.15	7.00
8.05	12.04	Ferryburg.	2.53	8.00
7.50	12.00	Grand Haven.	2.56	8.10
7.05	11.27	Pigeon.	3.30	9.05
6.20	11.00	Holland.	3.58	11.00
5.30	10.40	Fillmore.	4.18	11.30
4.00	9.50	Allegan.	5.10	1.00

### Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, August 23, 1874.

FROM GR'ND RAPIDS.		STATIONS.	TO GR'ND RAPIDS.	
Express.	Mail.		Express.	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
4.50	8.00	Grand Rapids.	10.00	8.55
5.05	8.15	Grandville.	9.47	8.40
5.18	8.28	Byron Centre.	9.32	8.24
5.33	8.43	Dorr.	9.17	8.08
5.43	8.52	Hilliards.	9.08	7.58
5.50	9.00	Hopkins.	9.00	7.50
6.10	9.20	Allegan.	8.38	7.30
6.34	9.44	Ottawa.	8.13	7.03
6.41	9.52	Plainwell.	8.05	6.55
6.55	10.05	Cooper.	7.46	6.40
7.10	10.20	Kalamazoo.	7.35	6.25
7.32	10.41	Portage.	7.14	6.03
7.48	10.58	Schoolcraft.	6.58	5.47
7.57	11.08	Flowerfield.	6.48	5.38
8.07	11.18	Moorepark.	6.38	5.28
8.17	11.28	Three Rivers.	6.28	5.18
8.28	11.39	Florence.	6.17	5.07
8.36	11.45	Constantine.	6.10	5.00
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
8.45	11.55	White Pigeon.	6.00	4.50
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
8.20	8.30	Chicago.	10.40	9.20
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9.30	5.55	Toledo.	11.25	11.00
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
7.05	10.10	Cleveland.	7.30	7.05
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
1.10	4.05	Buffalo.	12.25	1.00

## Lodges.

### F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 23, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

W. H. JOSLIN, W. M.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

### I. O. of O. F.

HOLLAND CITY LODGE, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

OTTO BREYMAN, N. G.

R. K. HEALD, Rec. Sec'y.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, Per. Sec'y.

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and Notary Public; River street.

MC BRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery; office with M. D. Howard, cor. Eighth and River streets.

ORT, F. J., Attorney at Law, Collecting and Pension Claim Agent. Office, East of "City Hotel."

### Bakeries.

BINNEKANT, J., Proprietor of the Pioneer Bakery; baking done to order; 8th street.

PESSINK, Mrs. L., Proprietress of City Bakery; Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in this line served on call; 8th street.

### Banking and Exchange.

KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting. Drafts bought and sold; cor. Eighth and River streets.

### Books and Stationery.

BINNEKANT, Miss A. M., Dealer in Books & Stationery; Confectionary, Toys, etc.; River street.

CLOETINGH, A., Book-Binder, and dealer in Books and Stationery; River street.

KANTERS, L. T. & CO., Dealers in Books, Stationery, Toys, Notions and Candles; opposite City Drug Store, Eighth street.

### Boots and Shoes.

ELFERDINK, W. & H., General dealers in Boots and Shoes; repairing neatly done; River street.

HEROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather, Findings, etc.; Eighth street.

SPRIETSMAN, L. & SON, Dealers in and Manufacturers of all kinds of Boots and Shoes; 8th street.

### Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BEM's Family Medicines; River St.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full stock of goods appertaining to the business. See advertisement.

### Dry Goods.

BERTSCH, General dealer in Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Hats, Caps, etc.; cor. Eighth and Market streets.

### Flour and Feed.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS, Dealers in Flour and Feed, Grains and Hay, Mill-stuff, &c. &c. La-barbe's old stand, 8th street. See Advertisement.

### Furniture.

MEYER H., & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins, Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

REIDSEMA J. M., & SON, General Dealers in Furniture & Coffins; Eighth street. See advertisement.

### Groceries.

FLIETSTRA, A., Groceries and Supplies; a ready market for country produce; a choice stock always on hand; cor. Eighth and Market st.

TE VAARWERK, G. J., Family Supply Store; a choice stock of groceries always on hand. Blacksmith shop in rear of store; Eighth street.

### General Dealers.

DURSEMA J. & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hats, Caps, Clothing and Feed; River street.

TE ROLLER, D., Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and conveyancer; office and store, cor. 9th and Market street.

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES, General Retail Dealers, in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc.; River st.

WERKMAN, H. D., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Flour & Provisions. New Store, Eighth street.

WERKMAN & SONS, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, etc.; Grain, Flour and Feed made a specialty; River st.

### Hardware.

HAVERKATE, G. J. & SON, 1st Ward Hardware Store; sell cheaper than any other; 8th street.

VAN DER VEEN, E., Dealer in General Hardware; cor. Eighth and River street.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS, Dealers in Hardware, Tin-ware and Farming Implements; Eighth street.

### Hotels.

AETNA HOUSE, P. ZALSMAN, Proprietor. First-class accommodation. Free Buss to and from the Trains. Eighth street.

CITY HOTEL, E. KELLOGG & SON, Proprietors. Built in 1873; Furnished in elegant style, and a first-class hotel throughout.

PHOENIX HOTEL, J. RYDER, Proprietor; opposite the C. & M. L. S. R. R. Depot; good accommodation; building and furniture new.

### Livery and Sale Stables.

BENDER, G. H., Livery and Sale Stable; new barn; opposite City Hotel; Market street.

BOONE, H., Livery and Sale Stable; Market street.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; good accommodation for horses; 9th street, near Market.

### Meat Markets.

KLEYS, P., First Ward Meat Market; best of Meats always on hand. Eighth street.

KUITE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and vegetables; Meat Market on 8th street.

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt, and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper and twine; 8th street.

### Merchant Tailors.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

VORST, W., Merchant Tailor. Cloth purchased elsewhere, will be cut to order. Repairing promptly attended to. River street.

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Agricultural Implements; commission agent for Mowing Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

PAUELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of *Pluiger Mills*; (Steam Saw and Flour Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

SCOTT, W. J., Planing, Matching, Scroll-sawing and Moulding; River street.

VERBEEK, H. W., & CO., Proprietors of the Phoenix Planing Mill. All kinds of building material furnished at Grand Rapids prices.

WINTERS BROS. & BROWER (successors to DUTTON & THOMPSON), Engineers and Machinists. See Advertisement.

ZEEB CARL, Proprietor of *Holland Brewery*; tenth street, opposite Tannery of Cappon & Bertsch.

### Notary Publics.

DOESBURG, H., Notary Public and Conveyancer; office at residence, Ninth street.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Collections made in Holland and vicinity.

VAN SCHELVEN, G., Notary Public, Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer; Office, *Holland City News*.

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Insurance Agent. Office, *City Drug Store*, 8th street.

### Photographs.

LAUDER GEORGE, Photographs and Gems in all the various styles and sizes; Gallery on Eighth Street.

### Physicians.

ANNIS, T. E., Physician; residence, opposite S. W. cor. Public Square.

CARPENTER, J. H., Physician, Surgeon and Accouchant. Office and residence on 9th street. Strangers are requested to inquire at Van Putten's.

LEDEBOER, B. Physician and Surgeon: Office corner Eleventh and River street opposite public square.

LEDEBOER, F. S., Physician and Surgeon: Office corner Eleventh and River street opposite public square.

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Surgeon, Physician Obstetrician, Regular graduated and Licensed. Office at residence, corner 9th and Fish street.

### Sewing Machines.

KANTERS, A. M., Agent for Grover and Baker's Sewing Machines; Eighth street.

### Saddlery.

VAUPELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips; Eighth street.

### Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

KANTERS, R., Dealer in Staves, Wood and Bark; office at his residence, Eighth street.

### Tobacco and Cigars.

TE ROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Eighth street.

### Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

FLIEMAN, J., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop; Horse Shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. Cash paid for Furs.

### Watches and Jewelry.

ALBERS & WYNNE, Jewelers and Watchmakers. The oldest establishment in the city; Eighth street.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers, and dealers in Fancy Goods; cor. Eighth and Market streets.

### Bible Revision.

The Rev. Dr. Schaff has furnished to the *Independent* an interesting article on the progress of the Revision of the English Bible in England and in America, from which we gather these facts: The American Revision Committee will resume their monthly sessions at the Bible House, New-York, in September. They have finished and sent to the British Committee their completed revision of the books of Genesis and Exodus, and the gospels of Matthew and Mark. Leviticus and Luke are far advanced, and the entire Pentateuch and the four Gospels will probably be finished before the close of this year. The British Committee, having two years the start of the American, have also in addition revised the Psalms, Acts and the Catholic Epistles.

The two committees act with great harmony, exchanging confidential copies of their work, and comparing and subjecting them to thorough criticism, preparatory to the final revision and publication. Dr. Schaff says that intelligence has just been received from England that the American criticisms and emendations are "found to be of much value and meet with general favor;" that those made in Genesis and Mathew have "nearly all been adopted, and that the same will probably be the case with the alterations in Exodus and Mark."

No part of this great work, which will require from five to seven years to finish, has yet been published; but it is quite possible that the revised Pentateuch and Gospels "may be issued as specimens of the work."—*Chr. Intelligence*.

THERE is a story of a country clergyman who was sent for suddenly to a cottage, where he found a man in bed; "Well my friend," said the pastor "what induced you to send for me?" The patient who was rather deaf, appealed to his wife. "What do he say?" "He says," shouted the woman, "what the duce did you send for him for?"

### For the Holland City News.

#### Trial by Jury.

One of the boasted birth-rights of an American-born citizen, is a "trial by jury." Allow me through the columns of your paper to show the results of such a trial, held in our own city, before an American-born citizen, one who claims to trace his ancestry back to the Puritan fathers.

John H. Fuller, Melvin C. Fuller and Lucius Platt were convicted on last Saturday, by a jury of six men, of the charge of an assault and battery in and upon the person of one Bailey K. Flagg. The Justice, Henry D. Post, Esq., upon the rendition of the verdict of guilty as brought in by the jury, sentenced the respondents as follows:

"The Court adjudges and determines that each of said respondents, John H. Fuller, Melvin C. Fuller and Lucius Platt, shall pay a fine of \$10 and the cost of the prosecution to the amount of \$13.54, making \$23.54 of fine and costs for each, and that in default of such payment within twenty-four hours, each of them be committed to the County jail, thirty days."

The judgment of the court was individual in its terms and expressive in its nature; each was designated the amount he was to pay or the time he was to serve in jail.

On the next day one of the respondents, Melvin C. Fuller, came before said Justice and offered to pay up his fine and that part of the costs adjudged against him, but he was informed by this Justice that he could not pay his fine unless the other two did likewise. The Prosecuting Attorney, (or the attorney acting for him) was called in and on his opinion he was allowed to pay up and go about his business. John Fuller and Lucius Platt, the other two respondents, were then prepared to appeal their matter to the Circuit Court. The Justice looked up the law and said he thought it was a question whether they could appeal, finally denying them the right by refusing to take a bond in an appeal which was in the usual form, in the full sum of the statute, \$500, signed by John Fuller as principal, Melvin C. Fuller, M. D. Howard and Joshua Myrick as sureties, with an affidavit of responsibility attached. This bond was tendered to Esquire Post, by John H. Fuller before the twenty-four hours were up. The Justice refused to accept the bond and proceeded to make out the commitment.

The quibble was about the rendering of Sect. 5542, of the Compiled Laws of 1871, the Court claiming that appeals could be taken only, where a Justice had tried and convicted the person, or, in other words, that an appeal lies from a conviction and not from a judgment, or, that the verdict of the jury was a judgment of the Court.

Mr. Editor, by the laws of this State, juries are to be the judges of the law and the evidence, and had the jury that convicted these three men seen the law, they must have known that the Justice was not right. The community know this magistrate and are aware of his legal abilities. With such knowledge will they say he erred from a want of knowledge or that it was to compel these men to pay up a debt he had helped to create, in his fees, that helped to make up the \$40.02 costs and the fine of \$30.

There is no appeal then from a Justice's Court, where there is a trial by jury. Justices and others can run the expenses as high as they choose and the man must pay or go to jail. Publish this fact, that the city may have the benefit of it. It is an inducement for capital, for the more money a man has, the higher the costs can run. If this is justice, give us a king; if this is law, let us seek the protection of established despots, who have a succession by the laws of usage! Where are we drifting to, or what protection have we when we are barred from an appeal? Who is safe, or of what avail is law when it becomes a mockery in the hands of men who have learned by years of experience what and how to construe a statute?



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### The East.

The 1st of November has been fixed as the time for running the first train through the Hoosac tunnel. Steel rails are to be laid through the tunnel. The Boston and Athletic Base-Ball Clubs have arrived home from their European tour. James A. Coestle, a Boston street broker, has been convicted of forgery in raising the figures on stock certificates, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the Massachusetts State Prison. His total forgeries are estimated at over \$500,000.

A MATCH game of billiards has been arranged between Cooke, the English champion, and Rudolphe, the French expert. The game is to be the three-ball carom, for \$2,000, and will be played in New York in about a fortnight.

It is reported that the New York Herald, Philadelphia Ledger, and Baltimore Sun are about to organize an associated press in opposition to the New York concern. Julius L. Mendelssohn, who claimed to be a son of the great musical composer of that name, was convicted in New York, of forgery, on the 11th inst., and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison. He committed suicide on the following day.

Gov. Dix has refused to remove Mayor Havemeyer. The Maine election has resulted in favor of the Republicans by the usual majority—about 12,000.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Brooklyn to a Western paper states that there are good reasons for expecting a split in Plymouth Church. Indications to this effect are already apparent. There is part of the congregation not satisfied with the report of the committee on the present attitude of Beecher and the church. They say that Beecher cannot properly resume his ministrations at the time announced, the first Sunday in October, so long as the new charges against him remain unanswered and the criminal suit is undecided.

### The West.

HENRY VON PHUL, ninety years old, and for sixty years a prominent merchant of St. Louis, died last week. A shocking boiler explosion occurred at Cedar Springs, near Kalamazoo, Mich., last week. Four persons were killed and two badly injured.

THE average of the personal property per capita in the State of Illinois is ascertained to be \$105.03, and of all property \$436 per capita. The county having the largest average is Ogle, which has \$191.77 of personal property, and \$700.90 of all kinds per capita. The lowest average is Pulaski county which has \$27.27 personal, and Jackson county which has but 77.40 all kinds of property. Cook county (including Chicago) has \$107.13 personal property per capita, and \$449.88 all kinds of property. Prof. Winchell, State Geologist of Minnesota, who accompanied the Custer expedition to the Black Hills, has made an official report, in which, after mentioning the fact that gypsum, variegated marble and other minerals were found in the hills, says: "There may be found also other products of the granite rocks. Indeed, the miners that accompanied the expedition report the finding of gold and silver in some of the gulches in the southeastern portion of the hills, though I saw none of the gold, nor did I see any of the auriferous quartz. I have taken the gold reports with a large grain of allowance." Prof. Donaldson, who also accompanied the expedition, entirely coincides with Prof. Winchell on the gold question.

GEN. CUSTER's final official report to Gen. Terry recapitulates his former statements, and takes strong ground in favor of the immediate opening of the Black Hills, for military reasons. He indorses the report of gold discoveries, and suggests further explorations next season. The Indians in Nebraska are murdering the defenseless settlers in the western part of the State, and burning their houses, and running off the stock.

In the Supreme Court of Wisconsin the injunction case brought by the Attorney-General and Railroad Commissioners to compel the Chicago and Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Companies to comply with the provisions of the Potter law, the court has allowed the injunction, but the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien division is excepted. President Keep, of the Northwestern, has been interviewed by a reporter, and makes the following statement: "In anticipation of the rendering of the present decision the service of the road has been greatly reduced of late. In the shops the workmen now employed put in but nine hours each day and work five days in the week. Those now employed are retained to do such repairing as is absolutely necessary. We are not putting up any new rolling stock, and are making no improvements, and will not do so until our position is better defined by the Supreme Court of the United States. We will also be obliged to reduce the number of trains, and their speed, in proportion to the reduction in rates. This action is not taken in a spirit of opposition, or to punish anybody, but simply to make the earnings of the line cover the running expenses. This decision will put an end to all improvements and stop the building of any more roads in the State, for a long period at least. Should the decision be sustained by the United States Supreme Court, it is possible that all the roads in the State will be operated to some extent, but it would not be like the operation of live property, with some hopes of returns, as has been the case in the past." The Indians in the Southwest are becoming troublesome. A Topeka special relates two recent cases of murder and scalping perpetrated by them, eight persons being killed and horribly mutilated. A change of some im-

portance has been made in the management of the Illinois Central railroad. President Newell retires; Wilson G. Hunt, of New York, succeeds him; and James C. Clark, formerly general manager of the Erie road, becoming general manager. The Illinois Southeastern railroad has been sold, without power of redemption, to the first-mortgage bondholders. It brought \$500,000, a nominal price.

### The South.

THE Health Officer at Galveston, Texas, announces that there has not been a single case of yellow fever, or any other disease simulating yellow fever, in Galveston during the year 1874. The same is true of all the Gulf ports of the State of Texas.

SEVEN of the Gibson county (Tenn.) butchers have been arrested by United States troops and confined in the Memphis jail.

THE New Orleans police have recently seized a large number of cases of arms shipped to that city from New York, on suspicion of their being intended to arm the White League clubs. The September returns of the Department of Agriculture show a very heavy decline in the prospects of the cotton crop in all the States except Virginia, where it about holds its own. A union of former Confederate and Federal officers has been effected in Mississippi. The society is to be known as the "Order of the Blue and Gray." Eight ironclads were sold at New Orleans last week by the Government. The original cost was about \$12,000,000, but the amount realized on their sale was only \$69,700.

THE Indian Agent at the Porca reservation, Dakota Territory, states that a few days since a party of Indians arrived from Spotted Tail's Agency, near the head of White river, and brought a report that white men were coming into the Black Hills in large numbers from Montana and other Territories west.

### Washington.

THE entire Government Secret Service force has been discharged, and not a vestige of the old institution now remains.

RICHARD HARRINGTON, H. C. Whitely, Ichabod Nettleship, A. B. Williams and Michael Hayes, the parties implicated in the safe burglary conspiracy at Washington, have been indicted by the Grand Jury, and will be held in custody or to bail for trial. The Commissioner of the Pension Office has decided that, as preliminary to the consideration of a claim under the act of June 18, 1874, for a pension of \$50 per month, alleging permanent and total disability, the applicant must present evidence showing conclusively that he requires the regular aid and attendance of another person.

GEN. COWAN, Acting Secretary of the Interior, has given his decision that the Cherokees have the right to tax Texas cattle driven across their reservation, and, in default of payment, to seize the cattle and hold them for taxes. William Burnett, of Boston, has been appointed Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats.

### General.

THE survivors of the Mexican war celebrated the twenty-seventh anniversary of the surrender of Mexico to the American army, on the 14th inst., by an excursion from Washington down the Potomac river. The oration was delivered by Gen. Albert Pike. Gen. Sherman was Chairman of the Committee on Literary Exercises, and the remaining committees embraced the names of many distinguished military men now in the army.

A DOZEN or more of the Bank Presidents of Chicago have united in recommending the appointment of Mr. Elmer Washburn, late Superintendent of Police in that city, for the position of Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, now vacant by the resignation of Col. Whitely.

THE great stallion trotting race at Boston, on the 15th inst., for the championship of the United States, and a purse of \$10,000, was won by the Kansas horse Smuggler in three straight heats—best time, 2:20.

### Political.

THE Democrats of Massachusetts nominated William Gaston, of Boston, for Governor, and William S. Smith, of Springfield, for Lieutenant-Governor. The platform favors specie payments and the passage of a stringent License law. Colorado has returned a Democratic Delegate to Congress for the first time in its history. The candidates were Thomas M. Patterson, of Denver, formerly of Crawfordville, Ind., and Henry P. H. Bromwell, of Denver, formerly a member of Congress from Illinois. Patterson, the Democratic candidate, has 1,500 to 2,000 majority. The Reformers' Convention treated the woman suffrage question as a dead and abandoned issue. Prof. Daniel J. Pinckney, of Mt. Morris, Ogle county, has been nominated for Congress by the Independent Reformers and the Democrats of the Fifth Illinois district. Judge Poland has withdrawn his name from the contest for Congress in the Second Vermont district. The Nebraska Independents have nominated J. W. Davis, of Douglas, for Congressman; J. F. Gardner, of Richardson, for Governor; and Henry Weib, of Buffalo, for Secretary of State. The platform favors the resumption of specie payments as soon as possible, as also cheap transportation; opposes further land grants to railroads; favors a reduction of taxes and tariff for revenue; is against the patent monopoly, and in favor of a uniform license law.

THE Reform State Convention of Michigan assembled at Jackson on the 9th inst. and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Henry Chamberlain, Berrien county; Lieutenant-Governor, J. W. Turner, Shiawassee; Secretary of State, Geo. H. House, Ingham; Treasurer, W. T. Hewitt, Calhoun; Auditor-General, F. M. Holloway, Hillsdale; Attorney-General, T. McReynolds, Muskegon; Commissioner of State Land Office, Chauncey W. Greene, Oakland; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Duane Doty, Wayne; Member Board of Education, Carroll S. Frazer, St. Clair. The Committee on Resolutions made majority and minority reports. The majority report was adopted, advocating a reduction of the number and diminution of power of officers

under the National Government; reduction of salaries to the extent that no fund can be raised for political purposes from officeholders; that political opinion should not be a reason for appointment to office, nor ground for removal; prohibition of recommendation to office by any Senator or Representative in Congress, and the election of all Federal officers by the people; speedy return to hard money; all banking, State and national, should be free; a tariff for revenue; a just and equitable system of taxation. The Minnesota Republican State Convention met at Minneapolis on the 9th inst., and nominated S. J. B. McMillan for Chief-Justice, and F. R. E. Cornell for Associate Justice. The platform reaffirms the principles and resolutions enunciated by the Republican party in its last State and National Conventions, and "points with especial pride to the preservation of a sound currency against any ruinous inflation, inspired by speculative interests, which may be hailed as a sure guarantee of the earliest possible return to specie payments consistent with the just rights of the debtor and creditor classes of the people." The Democrats of Arkansas have re-nominated Elisha Baxter for Governor, and Hon. E. H. English for Chief-Justice. The "Liberals" of New York met in convention at Albany on the 9th inst., and, after adopting a platform of principles, adjourned without making any nominations. The resolutions declared that sound policy requires that no President should be re-elected, condemn in strong terms the third-term principle, and demand a speedy return to specie payments.

IN the Nineteenth Ohio District, the Republicans opposed to Mr. Garfield have selected R. H. Hurlbut as their candidate for Congress. Mr. Hurlbut is a Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Western Reserve. The Democrats of the district have nominated Dr. D. B. Woods, of Warren county. Gov. Baxter has peremptorily declined the nomination for Governor by the Democrats of Arkansas, and Augustus H. Garland has been chosen for the first place on the ticket. Garland was a member of the Confederate States Congress. The Michigan Democratic Convention met on the 10th inst., accepted the chief candidates of the Reformers, and adopted their specie-payment resolution with some changes. The Reformers were content with demanding an early return to specie, but the Democrats advocate an immediate repeal of the Legal-Tender act, to take effect not later than July 4, 1875.

THE Nebraska Democratic Convention met at the State Capital on the 10th inst. and put in nomination the following ticket: For Governor, A. Tuxbury; Secretary of State, John A. Shirley; Treasurer, Robert Jordan; Congress, J. W. Savage. The resolutions declare in favor of the resumption of specie payments as soon as possible without disaster to the business interests of the country by steadily opposing inflation, by the payment of the national indebtedness in the money of the civilized world; opposes the enactment of sumptuary laws; favors free commerce; opposes a tariff except for revenue purposes; and holds that it is the right and duty of the State to protect its citizens against the encroachments of chartered monopolies. The Independent State Convention of Nebraska met at the same time and place and nominated the following ticket: Governor, J. F. Gardner; Congressman, J. D. Calhoun; Treasurer, Thompson Bissell; Prison Inspector, R. H. Walker; Attorney-General, Gen. Milton Montgomery; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. M. McKenzie. The platform favors "a system of currency, based on the credit of the nation, issued by the Government direct to the people, until a return to specie payments is practicable;" opposes "all combinations to increase the cost of transportation beyond a fair remuneration;" opposes further land-grants to steamship monopolies; favors a tariff for revenue only, an election of President by direct vote of the people, and an equitable and uniform license law; and asks for such legislation as will protect the agricultural and industrial classes against the odious exactions of corporate power.

THE South Carolina Republican Convention met at Columbia, on the 12th inst., and nominated D. H. Chamberlain for Governor; B. H. Eaves for Lieutenant-Governor; R. B. Elliott Chairman of the Executive Committee. The delegation from Michigan in the present Congress is composed entirely of Republicans. It has been renominated without change for election to the Forty-fourth Congress.

THE Arkansas Republican State Convention decided to make no nominations.

### Foreign.

THE London Times says De Lesseps has abandoned the project of a Central Asian railway. Charles Gilpin, M. P. for Northampton; Lord George John Manners, and Sir Henry K. Storks, are dead. The Carlists recently fired on a train of cars, believing that the Austrian and German ambassadors were passengers. The driver and stoker of the train were killed. Charles Perkins, the ex-American Consul at Lisbon, on trial at Paris for obtaining money on false pretenses, has been adjudged guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and a fine of 100 francs, and ordered to refund all moneys fraudulently obtained. His wife, who is a niece of ex-Queen Isabella, was acquitted. It is reported that an order will soon be issued expelling from Prussia all foreign priests, monks and nuns.

The sitting members for Lincoln, South Renfrew, and London, in the Dominion Parliament, have been unseated for corrupt practices, and new elections ordered. The Japan Gazette of Aug. 21 contains an account of the murder of Mr. Haber, the German Consul at Hakodadi, by a native, who says he was actuated by a demon. He killed his victim with a sword, slashing him in the most horrible manner. The ship Euxine, while on the voyage from Shields to Aden, took fire and was destroyed. Twenty-one of her crew, who escaped in the boats, have arrived at St. Helena, after a voyage of 1,100 miles, during which neither boat saw the other.

The third boat, containing the remainder of the crew, has not yet been heard from. Paris newspapers publish an official Carlist dispatch, acknowledging that the Royalists fired on the German gunboats Albatross and Nautilus, at Guetaria. The dispatch declares that the vessels were endeavoring to effect a landing of armed men, under pretext of exercising their crews. The Berlin Provincial Correspondenz, in an article on the recent firing on the German gunboats by the Carlists, says that, the Albatross having returned the fire, the matter drops. Capt.-Gen. Concha publishes a decree in the Official Gazette, ordering out immediately for active service 5 per cent. of all the volunteers enrolled in the Island of Cuba, to serve until the 1st of April, 1875. This will bring out about 3,500 men. Exemption of men cannot be purchased with money, those drafted being obliged to serve or provide substitutes. The Government of the Island has asked from the banks a loan of \$500,000 in gold and \$100,000 in paper money, which is to be returned shortly.

TWENTY persons were instantly killed, and fifty injured by a railway collision between London and Liverpool on the 11th inst. A terrible collision occurred on the morning of the 11th inst., on the Great Eastern railway, near Norwich, England. Twenty persons were killed outright, and over fifty wounded, many of whom cannot recover.

A GREAT strike of cotton operatives at Bolton, England, has begun. The strike stops seventy-four mills, employing 13,900 hands. Forty-eight mills, employing 7,000 hands, continue operations. Subscriptions for the strikers have been opened by the trade-unions throughout the manufacturing districts. A Paris dispatch announces the death of Francois Pierre Guillaume Guizot, the eminent statesman and writer. He was 87 years old.

THE International Postal Congress opened its session at Berne, Switzerland, on the 15th inst. The new Electoral law in Canada bears heavily upon some innocent parties. But recently a member of Parliament was unseated for corruption. His friends were so anxious to obtain his election that they were by no means particular as to the means they employed, although he is acquitted of all corrupt intention or practice.

### War in Louisiana.

Affairs in Louisiana have assumed a serious aspect. The people of New Orleans are in revolt against the State and municipal authorities. They are gathering as militia, and act under the orders of Penn, who was elected Lieutenant-Governor with McEnery, and who, in the latter's absence, issues his proclamations and commands as Governor of Louisiana.

THE immediate provocation of the outbreak on the 14th inst. was the seizure of arms consigned to private firms in New Orleans. Three citizens were arrested on the charge of having in their possession stands of arms and quantities of ammunition to be used in assisting the secret organization known as the White League, and against the Metropolitan Police. Subsequently Gen. Badger, the Chief of Police, Mr. Curtis, the Clerk, and Judge McArthur were brought before Justice Houston. They were committed to jail for contempt in refusing to deliver over the arms that had been seized, but they were immediately pardoned by Gov. Kellogg. The search and seizures were continued throughout last week, and Sunday's papers contained a call, signed by fifty merchants, for a mass meeting at Clay's statue, on Canal street, to protest against the seizures and other outrages. This call had a response in the gathering of an immense throng of people, filling the streets for several blocks around. The meeting passed a resolution calling upon Kellogg to resign, and a committee was appointed to wait upon him for his answer. He declined to receive any communication on the ground that it came from an armed and lawless mob. When his answer was received, the word went forth to disperse for arms. Men went to their houses only to return with rifles, shot-guns and small arms, and to proceed against the existing Government. The Mayor's office was invaded, and the Mayor had to give way. Penn, as Acting Governor, issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens between the ages of 18 and 40 to join the militia.

The first conflict between the citizens and the Metropolitan Police occurred on the levee. Gatling guns and Winchester rifles on one side and the motley arms of a mob on the other were sufficient to make a list of casualties estimated at twenty killed and fifty wounded. United States troops were at the Custom-House, but took no part in the fight. Reinforcements were expected. At last accounts the citizens were throwing up barricades in the streets, and the revolt threatened to assume some of the fierceness and wildness of a revolution in Paris.

It is stated that Gov. Kellogg has called upon the President for Federal aid to support the State authorities in suppressing domestic violence, the Legislature not now being in session.

LATER—THE McENERY GOVERNMENT IN POSSESSION OF THE STATE OFFICES.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 15th of September says: The Kellogg Government has been overthrown, and the entire city is in the hands of his opponents.

Lieut.-Gov. Penn, who was elected in 1872, has taken the reins of government, and will at once install in office all those who were elected at the same time. The courts will be at once reorganized, and the entire machinery of the State Government set in motion—not only in this city, but throughout the State. Great enthusiasm prevails.

Gov. Penn this morning appointed Thomas Boylan, the well-known detective, Chief of Police. Mr. Boylan is now organizing a force. The Cotton Exchange closed at 1 p. m. as a mark of sympathy with the movement to establish the legitimate State Government of Louisiana.

At 3 p. m., in response to a notice signed by the committee of the Canal street meeting, a large number of unarmed citizens assembled on St. Charles street, and preceded by a band of music, escorted Lieut.-Gov. Penn from his residence to the State-House, where he took possession of the Executive Department, which was unoccupied. In this movement at least 10,000 persons participated, and the Lieutenant-Governor was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval along the route.

About 2 p. m. some 3,000 of Gen. Ogden's militia, armed with captured guns, moved from Jackson square en route for the armory on Carondelet street. As they passed the Custom-House, the United States troops stationed there gathered in the windows, and, taking off their hats, gave three hearty cheers for the citizens, which were returned by the militia with great unanimity. With the exception of the sentinel in front of the Custom-House, not an armed man is to be seen on the streets of the city, and quiet prevails throughout.

A dispatch has been sent to President Grant

requesting him to recognize the McEnery and Penn Government, which is in quiet and peaceful possession of this city and State. The total number killed in Monday's fight foots up 26 Metropolitans and 9 White Leaguers.

Gen. Badger is not dead, and it is thought his life will be saved, with the loss of an arm and leg.

HOW THE AFFAIR IS VIEWED IN WASHINGTON.

A Washington telegram of the 15th says: The President, in conversation to-day, expressed his surprise at the conduct of the opponents of the Kellogg Government in resorting to arms to maintain their political position, or, in other words, inaugurating a civil war. He had to many citizens of Louisiana expressed a kindly disposition toward the people, and hoped for better things; but it seemed that they had misjudged if they thought that a resort to violence on their part would pass by unheeded by the Government. The President to-day issued a proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days. After signing the proclamation, the President himself wrote two military orders, addressed to the commander at New Orleans, saying in effect that he must protect life and preserve peace to the best of his ability.

### Elk Perkins Publishes the Fashions for 1874.

For the benefit of many young ladies who remain away from Saratoga, this beautiful spot where

The weary cease from troubling and the wicked are at rest, I send the following account of the latest watering place fashions:

Shoes—Are worn high in the neck, flounced with point aigle lace, cut on the bias. High heels are common in Saratoga, especially in the hop room. Cotton hose, open at the top, are very much worn, some of them having as many as three holes in them. Cotton plows are not seen.

Children—Are very forward this year, but they are very often dispensed with entirely for quiet toilets. They are too loud. A neat thing in babies can be made of drab pongee, gored and puckered to match the panier. Little boys ruffled, fluted, and cut on the bias to match the underskirt are very much worn. Many are worn all down to living skeletons by such fashionable ladies as Miss Management, Miss Usage, Miss Behavior, Miss Doing, and Miss Guidance.

Bonnets—Are worn high—none less than \$35. They are made high in the instep and cut décolleté in front, trimmed with the devil-knows-what. Low neck bonnets with paniers are no longer worn. The front of the bonnet is now invariably worn behind.

Lovers—Are once more in fashion. They are worn on the left side for afternoon toilets and directly in front for evening ball-room costume. A nice thing in lovers can be made of hair (parted in the middle), a sickly mustache, bosom pin, cane and sleeve-buttons, dressed in check cloth. Giant intellects are not fashionable in Saratoga this season. The broad, massive, thick skull is generally preferred. The old lover, trimmed with brains, character, and intelligence is no longer worn.

Dresses—Are not worn long—none over two days. They are trimmed with Wooster street sauc, looped up with Westchester county lace, with monogram on 'em. Shake well and drink while hot. Inclose twenty-five cents for circular. ELI DE PERKINS, Modist.

Hotel des Etats Unis, Saratoga, August, 1874.

SIR WILLIAM FAIRBURN, the eminent Scottish engineer, whose death is announced, was the first to launch an iron steamship in Great Britain. He was the greatest authority upon iron of his time, and to his skill and knowledge the nation is indebted for many of its finest works. His books upon mills, iron, shipbuilding, and engineering are accepted as authorities.

### The Markets.

#### NEW YORK.

BEEVES.....	8 @ 13
HOGS—Dressed.....	9 @ 9 1/2
COTTON.....	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	3 75 @ 4 65
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 17 @ 1 19
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring.....	1 27 @ 1 32
CORN.....	95 @ 97
POKE—New Mess.....	23 25 @ 23 50
LARD—Steam.....	14 @ 15

#### CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	6 60 @ 7 00
Choice Cattle.....	6 15 @ 6 50
Good to Prime Steers.....	5 65 @ 6 00
Cows and Heifers.....	3 00 @ 3 25
Medium to Fair.....	4 25 @ 5 00
Interior to Common.....	6 25 @ 8 25
HOGS—Live.....	7 00 @ 7 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	6 50 @ 6 00
Red Winter.....	1 04 @ 1 04 1/2
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	97 1/2 @ 98
No. 2 Spring.....	93 1/2 @ 94
No. 3 Spring.....	75 1/2 @ 76 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	47 @ 48 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	82 @ 84
RYE—No. 2.....	96 @ 98
BUTTER—Choice Yellow.....	28 @ 33
EGGS—Fresh.....	14 @ 15
POKE—Mess.....	23 50 @ 24 00
LARD.....	11 1/2 @ 15

#### ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	1 16 @ 1 16 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	79 @ 80
OATS—No. 2.....	48 @ 49 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	90 @ 1 00
POKE—Mess.....	24 00 @ 25
LARD.....	11 @ 15 1/2
HOGS.....	5 75 @ 7 50
CATTLE.....	3 25 @ 6 00

#### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 05 @ 1 06
No. 2.....	1 00 @ 1 01
CORN—No. 2.....	76 1/2 @ 77
OATS—No. 2.....	40 @ 41
RYE—No. 2.....	94 @ 1 00
BUTTER—Choice Yellow.....	84 @ 85

#### CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—White.....	1 14 @ 1 18
CORN.....	80 @ 83
OATS.....	48 @ 53
RYE.....	96 @ 97
POKE—Mess.....	25 00 @ 26 00
LARD.....	14 @ 14 1/2

#### TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	1 14 @ 1 15
Amber Michigan.....	1 11 @ 1 12 1/2
OATS.....	80 @ 81
CORN.....	61 @ 51 1/2

#### DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra.....	1 15 @ 1 16
Amber.....	1 09 @ 1 10
CORN.....	80 @ 80 1/2
OATS.....	50 @ 50 1/2

#### CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	1 11 @ 1 12
No. 2 Red.....	1 07 @ 1 08
CORN.....	82 @ 85
OATS.....	53 @ 54



## BEECHER-TILTON.

### The Scandal Revived Again— Second Statement of F. D. Moulton.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Moulton's statement appeared in the late editions of the *Graphic*, of which an immense number were sold, special editions being also simultaneously published in Boston, Albany, and various cities of the Northeast. The excitement created here by its appearance was not great, the interest in the scandal being greatly wearied out by the long and numerous statements. It appears that after the scene in church, where Moulton narrowly escaped being mobbed, he went home, and at once began to write his statement. He took it when finished to the *Graphic* office, but it was so violent in language, and so unlike his former statement in tone, that he was urged to submit it to Gen. Butler.

He went to Boston, and Butler, as his counsel, insisted on remodeling the whole statement. This was done only after several days' labor. It is, as printed, a legal argument very strong in many parts, and bears unmistakable touches of Butler's pen. Most of the space is devoted to prolix and needlessly long defenses of Moulton against Beecher's insinuations of blackmail and falsehood, and to the charge that, as the scandal approached a climax Moulton turned against Beecher to help Tilton. The first part of the statement is devoted to showing that Moulton worked to avoid publicity until the last moment, and that, in the efforts to conciliate and silence Tilton, he was aided until the last moment by not only Beecher, but Tracy. Indeed, Tracy is severely attacked. He is represented as begging Tilton, with tears in his eyes, not to submit a statement charging adultery. This failing, Tracy is pictured as trying to secure an adjournment of the committee, so that Tilton would have no one to present his statement to. This failing, Tracy refused to be present when Tilton was to appear.

Moulton then proceeds to call attention to some of Beecher's alleged misstatements, one of which is the averment that the only copy of Mrs. Tilton's confession was torn to pieces in his own presence on the night of Dec. 30, 1870. Moulton says that paper was delivered into his hands on the night of the meeting of Beecher and Tilton at his house. In regard to this point Moulton says:

When Beecher was first charged with his adultery with Mrs. Tilton, and afterwards when I demanded the retraction from him, he asked me, "What will you do with it if I give it up?" I answered: "I will keep it as I keep the confession of your act—honorably. I will protect it with my life, as I would protect the other with my life." I may be allowed to say here that at this remark I made reference to the pistol in my overcoat pocket, which I always carried in the night, as emphasizing the extremity of my defense of the papers. Yet Mr. Beecher says, "He made no verbal threats, but, opened his overcoat, and, with some emphatic remark, he showed me a pistol." Why misrepresent? Is it possible that he gave his confidence at once to a man who extorted the paper from him with a pistol? Yet Beecher's Committee make a point of this perversion in their argument for the accused. After the tripartite covenant I handed back that same paper to Tilton at the request of his wife, in order that she might be satisfied and herself destroy it. Now, which of these statements is true? Let contemporaneous facts and acts answer. It will be remembered that that meeting was on Friday night, the 30th of December, 1870. Mrs. Tilton went me a note, heretofore published, dated next Saturday morning, in the following words:

MRS. TILTON TO MOULTON.

"SATURDAY MORNING.  
"MY DEAR FRIEND FRANK: I want you to do me the greatest possible favor. My letter which you have, and one which I gave Mr. Beecher at his dictation last evening, ought both to be destroyed. Please bring both to me, and I will burn them. Show this note to Theodore and Mr. Beecher. They will see the propriety of this request. Yours truly,  
"E. R. TILTON."

The "letter" referred to, of course it will be seen, is the "confession," the only letter I then had of hers referring to this matter. And again, to show that I cannot be either mistaken or untrue, I refer to Mrs. Tilton's note to Beecher of April 21 following:

"FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1871.  
"MR. BEECHER: As Moulton has returned, will you use your influence to have the papers in his possession destroyed? My heart bleeds night and day at the injustice of their existence."

Would not Tilton have caused such paper to be preserved after he had founded an accusation upon it? This falsehood was put in by Beecher's lawyers lest Tilton might produce a copy, as my statement had not then been published with its documentary evidence.

The next point is in regard to Beecher's alleged want of veracity concerning the letter of contrition, in which he uses the expression "Humble myself before him (Tilton) as I do before my God." Moulton proceeds to explain at length the circumstances under which that letter was written. It was, he says, at Beecher's own dictation, and read by him carefully before he put his signature to it.

Moulton next brings what purports to be his proofs that Beecher and Mrs. Tilton renewed their intimacy after the confession was made, and after both had given assurance to Tilton that they would not meet except through him. In support of this statement, he produces the following invitation to Mr. B. from Mrs. T.:  
"WEDNESDAY.  
"MY DEAR FRIEND: Does your heart bound toward all as it used? So does mine. I am myself again [sic]. I did not dare to tell you till I was sure; but the bird has sung in my heart these four weeks, and he has conversed with me never again to leave. Spring has come. Because I thought it would gladden you to know this, and not to trouble or embarrass you in any way, I now write. Of course I should like to share with you my joy, but I can wait for the beyond. When dear Frank says I may once again go to old Plymouth, I will thank the dear Father."

And the following note from Mr. B. to Mrs. T.:  
"The blessing of God rest upon you. Every spark of light and warmth in your own house will be a star and a sun in my dwelling. Your note broke like spring (sic) upon winter, and gave me an inward rebuke toward life. No one can ever know, none but God, through what a dreary wilderness I have wandered. There was Mount Sinai; there was the barren waste, and there was the alternation of hope and despair that marked the pilgrimage of old. If only it might lead to the promised land! Or, like Moses, shall I die on the border? Your hope and courage are alike amazing. Could God inspire you to restore and rebuild at home, and, while doing it, to cheer and sustain outside of it another who sorely needs help in heart and spirit, it will prove a life so noble as few are able to live, and in another world the emancipated soul may utter thanks. If it would be of comfort to you now and then to send me a letter of true inwardness (sic), the outcome of your inner life, it would be safe, for I am now at home here with my sister, and it is permitted

to you (sic), and will be an exceeding refreshment to me, for your heart experiences are often like bread from heaven to the hungry. God has enriched your moral nature—may not others partake?"

"Was there ever," says Moulton, "a plainer case of renewal of intimacy, to say the least, than this? Mark also, amid the prayers to God contained in the longer note, Beecher's suggestion that Elizabeth can write him now with safety, because he is living at home with his sister, i. e., his wife is away."

Moulton next proceeds to give in detail Beecher's alleged confessions:

I have before stated that the first confession was made on the night I went for the "retraction" of Mrs. Tilton; that I there told him: "Mr. Beecher, you have had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, and you have done great injury to Tilton otherwise," and I say further in my published statement "that he confessed and denied not, but confessed," as he did not deny this charge so explicitly made by me. Whatever inferences I have made from his words at other times, he certainly could not have mistaken mine at this time. When speaking of the relations of men and women, "criminal intercourse" has but one legal or literary meaning, even to clergymen. It, however, seems necessary that I should go still further, which I do, and I say that on that evening he confessed to me his relations with Mrs. Tilton in language so vivid that I could not possibly mistake or forget it. He said: "My acts of intercourse with that woman were as natural and sincere in the impression of my love for her as the words of endearment which I addressed to her. There seemed to be nothing in what we did together that I could not justify to myself on the ground of our love for each other, and I think God will not blame me for my acts with her. I know that at present it would be utterly impossible for me to justify myself before man."

This is impressed upon my mind because it was the first avowal or justification of the doctrine of free love that I had ever heard. Not only on the occasion of handing back Mrs. Tilton's retraction, and when giving me the letter of contrition of Jan. 1, 1871, did he particularize with regard to the feelings that influenced him to do as he did with Mrs. Tilton, but in many of the conversations I held with him he strongly adverted to the absorbing love which he felt for the woman, and to the joys of his intercourse with her, which he always justified because of that love.

If my testimony is to avail anything in this matter, I here connect it now fully to the statement heretofore made by me, which I then softened by omitting details of language which I thought it best for public morality should be suppressed, and I call attention to the fact made in my previous statement, that, in the presence of myself and another witness, whom I still feel reluctant to bring forward (of course not Mr. Tilton), both Mrs. Tilton and Beecher admitted, in language not to be mistaken, that continued sexual intimacy had existed between them, and asked advice as to the course to be taken because of it.

Moulton next devotes himself at great length to the exposure of alleged disreputable transactions with other women. This is the most important part of the statement, and relates particularly to the long-suppressed charges of Henry C. Bowen against Mr. Beecher, which Moulton avers were charges of adultery with five different women, including one charge of rape. In regard to the latter charge, Moulton says that Beecher confessed to him the act of criminal intercourse, but denied having used violence, and alleged that the woman, though unmarried, "had had previous experiences of the same sort." This revelation, Moulton says, was made to him twelve days after the confession of adultery with Mrs. Tilton, and while he was engaged with H. B. Claflin and others in settling up Tilton's difficulty with Bowen. He told Beecher that unless he wished to remain in Bowen's power he must get from the woman in question a retraction of the charge. This he (Beecher) undertook to do, and he brought Moulton a paper from the woman, which was not a retraction, but a statement that she had made a certain charge against Beecher to Bowen which she regretted; that she was now on friendly terms with Beecher. This letter Moulton publishes without the signature. The language imputed to Beecher in this narrative is perfectly disgusting.

In regard to Beecher's alleged contemplation of suicide, Moulton says:

Having made an allusion to Beecher's proposed suicide, it may be well for me to state here the full circumstances of his confession concerning his proposed design. He told me, and showed to another in my presence, that he had within reach in his own study a poison which he would take if the story of his crime with Elizabeth should ever come to the public. He told me of a visit which he had made to a photographer's gallery where he learned that one of the employees had mistaken a glass of poison for a glass of water, and, having taken and drunk it, had fallen dead with scarcely time to drop the glass. Beecher said that was what he wanted for himself, and under the plea of making some photographic experiments, he procured some of this same poison from the photographer, which he told me he intended to use if an intimation of his crime should be made, and then he said "it would be simply reported that Beecher died of apoplexy; but God, and you, and I will know what caused my death." If those who blame me could have looked into his grief-stricken face, and listened to the tones of his voice in great emergencies, in which he said there was no refuge for him but in death, they would have felt impelled to do as generous and open-hearted a service as I practiced toward him. It would have taken a harder heart than mine, being witness of his sorrows, not to forget his sins.

An Irishman's Letter.

Here is an Irish gentleman's letter to his son in college: "My dear son—I write to send you two pairs of my old breeches, that you may have a new coat made out of them. Also, some new socks which your mother has just knit by cutting down some of mine. Your mother sends you two pounds without my knowledge, and for fear you may not use it wisely, I have kept back half, and only send you one. Your mother and I are well, except that your sister has got the measles, which we think would spread among the other girls if Tom had not had it before, and he is the only one left. I hope you will do honor to my teachings; if not, you are an ass, and your mother and myself your affectionate parents."

A COMPETITOR FOR GOLDSMITH MAID.  
—Lula is her name and she belongs to Mr. Harker. She is a bay mare, standing fifteen hands one inch, by Alexander's Norman out of a thoroughbred mare. At Rochester, N. Y., lately, she made a third heat in 2:16, coming home the half-mile in 1:07, having made a losing break in the first half. At the Hartford, Conn., races on August 29th, she trotted with Goldsmith Maid, American Girl and Fullerton in a free-to-all race, but was beaten, taking fourth money.

MONTANA is very short of women.

## Deafness.

Probably the most frequent way in which the ears are injured is by the attempt to clean them. It ought to be understood that the passage of the ear does not require cleaning by us. Nature undertakes that task, and in the healthy state fulfills it perfectly. Her means for cleansing the ear is the wax. Perhaps the reader has never heard what becomes of the ear-wax. I will tell him. It dries up into thin, fine scales, and these peel off one by one from the surface of the passage, and fall out imperceptibly, leaving behind them a perfectly clean, smooth surface. In health the passage of the ear is never dirty; but if we attempt to clean it, we infallibly make it so. Here—by a strange lack of justice, as it would seem, which, however, has no doubt a deep justice at the bottom—the best people, and those who love cleanliness, suffer most, and good and careful nurses do a mischief negligent ones avoid. Washing the ears out with soap and water is bad; it keeps the wax moist when it ought to become dry and scaly, increases its quantity unduly, and makes it absorb the dust with which the air always abounds. But the most hurtful thing is introducing the corner of the towel screwed up, and twisting it round. This does more harm to ears than all other mistakes together. It drives down the wax upon the membrane much more than it gets out. Let any one who doubts this make a tube like the passage, especially with the curve which it possesses; let him put a thin membrane at one end, smear its inner surface with a substance like the ear-wax, and then try and get it out so by a towel! But this plan does much more mischief than merely pressing down the wax. It irritates the passage, and makes it cast off small flakes of skin, which dry up and become extremely hard, and these are also pressed down upon the membrane. Often it is not only deafness which ensues, but pain and inflammation, and then matter is formed which the hard mass prevents from escaping, and the membrane becomes diseased, and worse may follow. The ear should never be cleaned out with the screwed-up corner of a towel. Washing should extend only to the outer surface, as far as the finger can reach.—*Hinton's Physiology for Practical Use.*

## Doing a Dun.

"I have a small bill against you," said a pernicious-looking collector as he entered the store of one who had acquired the character of a hard customer. "Yes, sir, a very fine day, indeed," was the reply. "I am not speaking of the weather, but your bill," replied the collector in a loud key. "It would be better if we had a little rain." "Confound the rain," continued the collector, and, raising his voice, added: "Have you the money to pay this bill?" "Beg your pardon, I'm hard of hearing. I've made it a rule not to lend my funds to strangers, and I really don't recognize you." "I'm collector for the *Daily Extinguisher* newspaper, sir, and I have a bill against you," persisted the collector, at the top of his voice, producing the bill, and thrusting it in the face of his debtor. "I've determined to indorse bills for no one; you may put the bills back into your pocketbook; I really can't indorse it." "Confound your indorsement! Will you pay it?" "You'll pay it, no doubt, sir; but there's always a risk about these matters, you know. So I must decline it." "The money must be mine to-day." "Oh yes, ninety days, but I would not indorse a bill for you at a week; so get out of my store. It is seldom that I am pressed upon for an indorsement, even by a friend; on the part of a stranger, sir, it is inexplicable. Do not force me to put you out; leave the premises." The bill was returned to the *Extinguisher* office indorsed: "So dreadfully deaf that he couldn't understand."

## The Law of Longevity.

A writer recently attempted to give the reason why some men live longer than others—the law of longevity, in fact. He goes into an elaborate argument and explanation. He treats of inheritance and harmony of function—respiration, digestion, circulation, assimilation and secretion—mental hygiene, and temperance and regularity. It almost appears, before we are through, that no man should die at all who starts with a good constitution and takes care of himself. Theorists may speculate as much as they choose, but they have most conflicting data to reconcile. It seems as if people live to old age just for the child's reason, "because they do." Some are temperate and some use liquor freely; many lead an open-air life, and others pass most of their time in store or house or office. Vigorous exercises or confirmed indolence; Graham bread and fruit, or pork and beans and cabbage; tobacco or the abhorrence of a pipe; mental labor or mental vacuity—all have their centenarians.

## A Wonderful Machine.

An Eastern paper says: "A wonderful piece of mechanism has recently been produced by F. Schroeder, an Amsterdam jeweler. It is called the 'Great Mechanical City,' and is twenty feet long by fifteen wide. There are houses, castles, churches and stores in it, just as they appear in almost any European city. People walk and ride about. Horses and wagons and railway cars pass through the streets. Boats pass up and down the river, while some are loading and others unloading at the docks. Mills are in motion. A fountain plays in the public park and a band of musicians fills the air with melody. There are also forts with soldiers parading about them, blacksmith shops with artisans at work in them and pleasure gardens with people dancing in them. Other scenes go to make this a wonderful structure indeed."

## Remarkable Case of Preservation.

The London correspondent of the *New York Graphic* writes, under date of Aug. 28: Forty-eight years ago Bishop Milner, a Roman Catholic Prelate of England, author of the "End of Controversy" and other works, died, and was buried in Wolverhampton, in a tomb which had been cut in the rock. The other day the tomb was opened, and the coffin, which was of oak and lead, was removed to be buried in a church. The coffin was opened, and although the body had not been embalmed it was found whole and entire and not at all decayed. It was covered with a neat and elegant plaited shroud made of flannel and trimmed with amber silk. The hands were placed by the sides of the body; there was no ring on the finger, or indeed any sign whatever to show that it was the body of a priest or bishop. The face wore its natural color, or, save a small part, covered with a kind of white mold; the tip of the nose was of a dark color, the hands were discolored, though perfect, and like the hands as represented in the portrait of the bishop. A scapular was suspended from the neck. During the course of this and the following day hundreds of people came to see the body. Several who had known the bishop well in life now distinctly recognized him in death. The coffin having been open from Thursday morning at ten o'clock until four in the afternoon of Friday, the body assumed a dark brown hue, yet it has retained its former size and shape, the flesh remaining firm. The ceremony of reinterment took place on Monday, the 24th instant, and was performed by the clergyman of the town. But a still more remarkable case of the preservation of a body is reported to-day. The great painter, Leonardo de Vinci, died in France in 1519, and was buried in Ambroise Castle in a stone sarcophagus. The other day some workmen engaged in repairing the castle opened the sarcophagus, and the body, which had been buried for 355 years, was found in a state of perfect preservation. The Comte de Paris has ordered it to be transferred to the chapel of the castle.

## Watch Your Carpets—A New Pest.

Considerable outcry, says the *Rochester Union and Advertiser*, is being made in neighboring villages concerning the ravages of a new pest that has lately arisen; namely, the carpet-bug. These bugs are described as being about twice the size of the common *cimex lectularius*, or bed-bug, and covered with hair. Their color is muddy black. The first time these bugs were heard from in this section was at Danville last year, where they did considerable damage. This year they have increased and extended their territory, for it seems that they have become a source of extreme annoyance in Brockport. A lady who resides in that village informed a reporter of this paper yesterday that there is not a single house that has escaped their depredations. In her house, she said, every room was infested with them, and they had eaten large holes in every carpet in the house. Their favorite mode of procedure is to follow the seam of the boards and eat their way clear through. In some instances the carpet has been eaten through so clean that it looks as if it had been cut with a very sharp knife. In other rooms they had eaten large patches out of it, generally picking out the center of a breadth. The lady referred to says she has tried everything to get rid of them, but without avail. Tobacco seems to make them livelier than ever, and as for bug-poison, they regard it as a luxury and grow fat on it.

## Loneliness on the Ocean.

One who has never traveled upon the ocean expects to find it somewhat thickly populated. He thinks of the vast travel and traffic that go over the waters, and he is ready to imagine that the great deep is alive with the hurrying to and fro of the nations. He reads of lands "whose commerce whitens every sea," and he is ready to think that the ocean itself is as full of sails as the harbor of some mighty metropolis. But he finds his mistake. As he leaves the land the ships begin to disappear. As he goes on his way they soon all vanish, and there is nothing about him but the blue sea and the bended sky. Sometimes he may meet or overtake a solitary ship during the day; but then, again, there will be many days when not a single sail will cross the horizon. There are spaces measured by thousands of miles over which no ship has ever passed. The idea of a "nation's commerce whitening every sea" is the wildest fancy. If all the ships that have ever been built were brought together in a single fleet, they would fill but a hand's breadth of the ocean. The space, therefore, that man and his works occupy on the sea is as small in extent as the hold on it by his power is slight and superficial. Both together are as nothing. The ocean covers three-fourths of the surface of the globe, and by far the greater part of this vast expanse is and ever has been entirely free from his presence and visitation.

Mrs. FANNY BALDWIN, a poor but respectable woman of South Carolina, walked recently from her home in Oconee county to the residence of her father, near Pendleton, a distance of 34 miles, carrying her baby, 6 months old, weighing 21 pounds, in her arms. She left home at 6 o'clock in the morning, and reached her father's at 6 in the afternoon, making an average of a little over three miles an hour for eleven consecutive hours, over a rough and mountainous road, with the thermometer standing at 96 all the time. Mrs. Baldwin is 26 years old, and the mother of four children.

## A DIGEST.

BY JOHN McGOVERN.

The waiter told me, if I choosed, I could have Hash—I meekly "mused":

Ambiguous dish! By thy sweet steam! Give to a boarding wait some gleam Of hopeful light—some token grant That thy maligners idly rant When they aver that each "conceit" Exhorted from thee bespeaks the meat Of rodent cohorts foully "served" By incensed cooks, who thus have swerved From set prescriptions, and appeased Themselves by "wrecking" what displeased.

Grant that I may, with blissful gust, Partake of thee. O'er 'tis not just That I be tossed with the thought Of fatal fables—alarmish fraud With hair-breadth 'scapes, where such escapes Were never for thee; nor that the "shapes" Of cats thwart my mind's expanse Should view me off, in hosts, a-skance; Or startle me with hollow walls, And spectral look, and ghastly face Dilating on their gloomy fate, And pledging me a haunting hate,

Give me thine "ear." They oft relate Tales of the place whence emanate Thyself or kindred—for thy look Is very like—tales which have shook E'en mine own faith. Behold, they say, In going past ye kitchen-way, That dogs and sausages do walk Tremendous distance round, to balk The yearnings of those kitchen-folk (By some most foul and back-door stroke Of dead-fall strategy) to end Their frisk ingeniousness—to blend The two economies—the brute With the domestic—salt to suit, And, when well-mixed, no chance o'er miss To court the world's analysis.

They do impeach—

Thy color changes—I was told; I asked too much—thou hast grown cold. Yet say they this; if I abuse Their meaning, or aught else accuse— Then may I ne'er strike hash-bard's lyre, Nor doggerel eminege desire!

## Humor.

BROKEN spirits—A brandy smash.

ENGAGED in "taking stock"—Merchants and Indians.

GREAT trunk lines—Railroads running through Saratoga.

"You must be a quarrelsome fellow," said a phrenologist to a man whose bumps he was examining. "Say that again and I'll knock you down," was the response.

An Ohio husband sold his oxen to get money for his wife to elope with, but he doesn't want any sympathy. He says he'd have thrown in a horse or two if she had demanded it.

A CHICAGO pork-packer, whose pew rent was raised to \$25, exclaimed: "Great Caesar! Here's a nice state of affairs—the gospel going up and pork going down. What's to become of us?"

"I SAY, boy, is that the fire?" asked a gentleman of a ragged urchin, and pointing to a dense volume of smoke that was issuing from the window of a warehouse. "No, sir, that is only the smoke," replied the boy.

"I ALWAYS have two trustworthy bows at hand," said a good-natured spinster to her niece. "Why, where are they now, aunty?" asked the niece. "Here; my elbows." And she placed her arms akimbo.

THE Boston *Globe* talks about "hand-some weather." Whereupon the *Troy Whig* suggests that "if that young man wouldn't be thinking of his girl all the time when he is butchering adjective she would make a good writer."

Says the Milwaukee *Sentinel*: "They have had a game called kissing-croquet at Oshkosh. A girl is allowed to move her ball six inches every time she kisses a fellow. From the market reports we see that trade in tape-measures is active."

A HARTFORD man was drowned, and friends brought home the body to his afflicted wife. As they came to the front door with the corpse, the new-made widow appeared, and sadly remarked: "I guess you had better take him around to the back door, so he won't drip on the parlor carpets!"

AFTER the Prosecuting Attorney had heaped vituperation upon the poor prisoner without counsel, the Judge asked him if he had anything to say for himself. "Your honor," replied the prisoner, "I ask for a postponement for eighteen days, in order that I may find a blackguard to answer that one there."

At a meeting in London, to receive a report from the missionaries sent to discover the tribes of Israel, Lord H— was asked to take the chair. "I take," he replied, "a great interest in your researches, gentlemen. The fact is, I have borrowed money from all the Jews now known, and if you can find a new set I shall feel very much obliged."

A FLOWMAN up Deeside fell madly in love with the milkmaid on a neighboring farm. His love was unreturned, and in a fit of desperation the rash and misguided man rose from his bed in the middle of the night, procured a rope, went to his false lover's byre, and there, in the awful silence of the stillly hour—tied all the cows' tails together.

MR. JOHN BURNS recently gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Shipping. He stated that his firm (the Cunard Company) employ 6,000 men "all told," that they shipped and discharged throughout last year 42,000 sailors; and that their fleet consists of 49 steamers of 90,000 tons and 15,000 horse-power. According to the "Statesman's Year Book," the German Imperial navy consisted last year of 41 steamers of 37,000 tons and 8,000 horse-power, manned by 3,500 men and boys.

An enterprising compositor in Chillicothe, O., has made the Hon. E. D. Mansfield advise young politicians to "cultivate the intelligence and virtues of people rather than their wives and passions." This is not far out, yet it is plainly the vices, not the wives, of people to which Mr. Mansfield has particular reference. The difference between wives and vices is considerable. No printer in this neighborhood would think of confounding them.—*Chicago Tribune.*



## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 40
Beans, bushel	25
Butter, lb.	20
Clover seed, bushel	12
Eggs, dozen	25
Honey, lb.	18
Hay, ton	14 00
Wheat, green, bushel	6
Maple sugar, lb.	1 00
Onions, bushel	75
Potatoes, bushel	50
Timothy seed, bushel	6
Wool, lb.	6

### Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed, lb.	6
Chickens, dressed, lb.	8
Lard, lb.	18
Pork, dressed, lb.	7
Smoked meat, lb.	7
Smoked ham, lb.	11
Smoked shoulders, lb.	8
Turkeys, lb.	6
Tallow, lb.	6

### Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 4 00
" " green	3 00
" " beach, dry	3 00
" " green	3 00
Hemlock bark	13 00
Staves, white oak	13 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 00
Heading bolts, hard wood	3 50
Stave bolts, soft wood	3 50
Stave bolts, hard wood	4 00
Railroad ties	4 00

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected by the "Plunger" Mills.)

Wheat, white, bushel	\$1 00	\$ 1 05
Corn, shelled, bushel	75	
Oats, bushel	45	
Buckwheat, bushel	80	
Rye, bushel	80	
Barley, ton	16 00	
Feed, ton	33 00	
" " 100 lb.	1 80	
Barley, 100 lb.	2 75	
Middling, 100 lb.	1 50	
Flour, 100 lb.	3 25	
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	6 00	
Buckwheat Flour, 100 lb.	7 00	
Fine meal, 100 lb.	2 00	

## Marine Intelligence.

### PORT OF HOLLAND.

#### ARRIVALS.

Sept 3	schr Arrow 69—light.
" 5	schr Spray 48—light.
" 7	schr Hope 14—20 m lath.
" 8	schr A. Frederick 53—light.
" 10	schr May 81—light.
" 11	schr A. Plunger 87—light.
" 12	schr Jones 120—light.
" 13	schr Arrow 69—light.
" 14	schr Four Brothers 95—light.
" 15	schr Wollin 48—800 bush corn.
" 16	schr Banner 74—35 cds stave bolts.
" 17	schr Tri Color 35—5 pgs mdse.
" 18	schr Spray 74—light.
" 19	schr Jones 120—light.
" 20	schr Arrow 69—light.
" 21	schr Mary 81—light.
" 22	schr Wollin 48—light.
" 23	schr Four Brothers 95—light.
" 24	schr Fortunes Trial 11—light.
" 25	schr Kate E. Howard 67—light.
" 26	schr Hope 15—10 m lath.

#### DEPARTURES.

Sept 3	schr Arrow—40 m oak staves.
" 5	schr Spray—35 cds wood.
" 7	schr Hope—produce.
" 8	schr A. Frederick—45 cds wood.
" 10	schr May—75 cds wood.
" 11	schr A. Plunger—75 cds wood.
" 12	schr Jones—105 cds wood.
" 13	schr Arrow—60 cds wood.
" 14	schr Four Brothers—80 cds wood.
" 15	schr Wollin—45 m elm lumber.
" 16	schr Banner—84 cds wood 22 m lumber.
" 17	schr Tri Color 15 cds wood 16 m lumber.
" 18	schr Spray—35 cds wood.
" 19	schr Fanny Shriver—800 baskets peaches.
" 20	schr Jones—105 cds wood.
" 21	schr Arrow—45 cds wood.
" 22	schr May—75 cds wood.
" 23	schr Wollin—55 m lumber.
" 24	schr Four Brothers—90 cds bark 6 cds wood.
" 25	schr Fortunes Trial—produce and fruit.
" 26	schr Kate E. Howard—85 cds wood.
" 27	schr Hope—produce and fruit.

## HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, — EDITOR.

Saturday, September 19.

News has been received that the negotiations for a \$15,000,000 loan in England to aid the construction of the new Michigan and Ohio railway have been successful, and the amount required raised.

From present indications it appears that the woman-suffrage campaign will be entirely crowded out by the more important question of "how shall we get all our offices filled?" With the exception of a few communications in the press of this city, and that pretty well one-sided, we have been entirely ignored in the suffrage crusade. It is not too late yet, and we have no doubt, that a good lecture on this subject, would meet with a fair audience, notwithstanding the general opposition in this city and vicinity, to the movement.

LAST week's number was an unfortunate issue to us; we got into all kinds of troubles, and innocently at that. Our article on N. Nibbelink's rotten meat, called forth a proclamation of One Hundred Dollars reward; and our jotting on the action of the classic of Holland, relative to the introduction of hymns is likewise severely criticized. Our situation is anything but pleasant. When we took the News, we proclaimed it to be an independent journal. In doing so, we were of the impression that this course would enable us to publish anything, as long as we told the truth and were honest. To our great surprise we have found out that our success as a journalist will be greatly imperiled by this our determination. It has been suggested to us to study Aesop and follow his precepts. This advise however, we will reject for the present; but will state that if at any time we should inadvertently err, in mentioning local events, we will allow any and all parties to make the proper correction, and if necessary will do so ourselves. As to any one of the foregoing items, we have no corrections to make.

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY is visiting the Queen of Holland, at the Hague. He is gaining slowly in health, but the doctors forbid all literary work.

By the recent agreement of the Atlantic steamship companies at Liverpool the uniform rate of steerage passage was fixed at five pounds for both slow and fast steamers between Liverpool and Boston. Passengers intending to land at New York were thus enabled to travel in fast boats at slow boat fare by taking tickets for Boston. The slow lines have consequently withdrawn from the agreement, and the competition has recommenced. Steerage passengers are now taken on some lines at three guineas, or fifteen dollars.

HUNTERS and sportsmen will do well to cut out the following abstract of the "Game Law" of this State. The time during which it is allowed to "pursue, hunt and kill," is placed after each species:

Elk, deer, and wild turkey, only during the months of September, October, November and December.

Woodcock, from July 5, to Feb. 1, next following.

Prairie chicken, partridge, pheasant, and ducks from Aug. 1, to Feb. 1, next following.

Quail, only during the months of October, November and December.

The penalty for the violation of any of the above provisions is fifty dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, until the same is paid.

The use of a trap, or snare, or net, to catch at any time, any partridge, prairie chicken, duck, or quail is positively forbidden; also the killing of any wild duck or other wild fowl with a swivel or punt gun; also the robbing or destroying of the nests of any wild ducks or geese at night while they are sitting on their nesting places.

No person shall at any time, within this State, kill any robin, night-hawk, whipoorwill, finch, thrush, lark, sparrow, cherry bird, swallow, yellow bird, blue bird, brown thrasher, wren, martin, oriole, woodpecker, bobolink, or any song bird, nor rob the nests of such birds, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird so killed, and for each nest so robbed.

No person shall use any gun, guns, or fire-arms, to maim, kill, or destroy any wild pigeon or pigeons with their roostings, anywhere within the limits of this State; and every person so offending against the provisions of this section, or any part thereof, shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars.

The killing of muskrats is limited to the months of January, February, March and until the 15th of April, and the destruction of muskrat-houses is positively prohibited.

In view of the proposed purchase, by the Common Council, of another fire engine, we clip the following from the *Flint Citizen*, and publish it for what information it may contain: "Mr. C. J. Haas has finished the new fire engine, his own invention, which we examined a few days since, and consider it just the nicest and the most complete thing of the kind we have yet seen; being small, light, yet very strong and well put together. It seems especially adapted to speed and intricate places. In front of the engine is a refreshment safe, divided into compartments for bread, coffee, sugar, &c., and this is covered with zinc to protect it from water. Back of the safe is an eight gallon coffee boiler, heated with oil burners, the whole being just the thing needed at protracted fires, where often firemen are prostrated by exertion and without refreshments of any kind for hours, unless some kind friends carry it to them. In this apparatus everything is found on the spot, and ready in a moment. The machine is a hand engine, made so as to fit on a four foot side walk. The leading and suction hose are all connected, so that no change is required whether taking water from its own tank or a cistern. It has folding brakes constructed in such a manner, that three men on each side can work it with ease. The tank holds two and a half barrels of water, and the whole is built on a four-wheeled truck which turns round, so as to bring it to any desired given point in a moment. Mr. Haas is a resident of this city, and purposes applying for a patent on his new invention, which is highly creditable to his intelligence and ingenuity, and will undoubtedly become popular with fire departments ere long. We learn that the village of Flushing purposes purchasing this engine, but Mr. Haas intends continuing their manufacture, and solicits orders for the same. Fifty feet of leading hose, a brass suction nozzle and a fire ax, go with the apparatus which can be bought for about \$300."

### MARRIED.

ROBINSON—QUINN—At Holland City, Sept. 10, 1874, by Rev. Prof. T. ROMEYN BECK, WM. R. ROBINSON of Town Line, to MARY QUINN, of Grand Haven.

BERGARD—WALTERS—At Holland City, Sept. 17, 1874, by G. VAN SCHELVEN, Esq., AUGUST BERGARD of Pigeon River, Mich., to ANNIE WALTERS, of Cassanova, Mich.

### DEATHS.

SHIELDS—In this city on Saturday evening, Sept. 12, EDWIN SHIELDS, in the 70th year of his age.

## An Ordinance,

Making the General Appropriation Bill for the City of Holland for the Fiscal Year, 1874.

### The City of Holland Ordains:

SECTION 1. There shall be raised by tax upon all the taxable property in the city of Holland, for the necessary expenses and liabilities of said city of Holland, during the fiscal year commencing on the third Monday in March, A. D. 1875:

1st. For the support of the Public Schools of the city of Holland, as reported by the Board of Education of said city, five thousand, one hundred and nine dollars, and eighty-four cents.

2nd. For the General Fund of the city of Holland, to defray the expenses of the city for the payment of which from some other fund no provision is made, five thousand, two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

3rd. For the special assessment on Eighth street special District, for the payment of bonds, expended for the improvement of Eighth street, and interest thereon, one thousand four hundred and seventy-six dollars.

4th. For the improvement of River street in said city, to be levied and paid from River Street Special District, four thousand dollars, which said amount shall be raised by tax or by loan, or partly by tax and partly by loan. Provided, that said expenditure and the amount to be raised either by loan, or partly by tax and partly by loan, shall be authorized by a majority vote of the electors voting upon the question at the next annual city election.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the city Clerk of the city of Holland, on or before the first Monday, in October, A. D. 1874, to certify to the County Clerk of Ottawa County, the aggregate amount of money stated in item 1st, 2nd and 3rd of section 1, of this ordinance, as required by the Common Council of the city of Holland, to be raised for the fiscal year for all purposes, and for the school purposes of the whole city of Holland, and shall also, when the amounts apportioned by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Ottawa County for assessment upon the tax roll of the city of Holland are certified to him, certify the same to the Supervisor of the city of Holland for assessment as required by law.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor of the city of Holland to levy in the same roll upon all the taxable property of said city of Holland, the amounts herein before stated, when certified to him by the city Clerk as aforesaid, at the same time of levying the State and county taxes for the year, in the manner provided and required by law.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall take immediate effect.

Passed Sept. 16th, 1874.

Approved this 16th day of September, A. D. 1874.

I. CAPPON, Mayor.

Attest: CHAS. F. POST, City Clerk.

## Special Notices.

### Special Notice.

The CITY DRUG STORE will be kept open on Sundays, until further notice is given.

HEBER WALSH, Proprietor.

HOLLAND, Sept. 18, 1874.

### Just Received.

A large and choice stock of Fashionable Fall Dress Goods, Flannels, Furnishing Goods and Notions, which I offer *Cheap for Cash*. Give me a call, and examine the stock. No trouble to show the goods.

DANIEL BERTSCH.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 18, 1874.

N. B.—Come and examine those 50 cent Corsets.

To the traveling public, and those leaving for Grand Rapids on the afternoon train, we would state that BURGARD'S, 38 Pearl Street, is the best place for a meal, or a lunch, in Grand Rapids. Everything necessary for a first-class restaurant, is kept there and there is no unnecessary delay. Try and see.

## CENTAUR LINIMENTS.



There is no pain which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The receipt is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweened horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use." Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, \$1.00. J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only safe article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

## New Advertisements.

### CASH FOR WOOD.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION of the City of Holland wish to contract for wood for the Public Schools, during the coming winter. Those having good wood to sell, cheap, will please apply to the Secretary of the Board of Education.

By Order of the Board of Education, H. D. POST, Secretary.

HOLLAND, Sept. 16, 1874.

### FOR SALE.

Two lots and Dwelling House, No. 76, East Ninth Street. For price and terms of payment apply on the premises.

T. ROMEYN BECK.

HOLLAND, Aug. 21, 1874.

### Sidewalk Plank.

A choice lot of dry pine 2-inch cull plank for sale cheap, by H. D. POST. Also, No. 1 Shingles, cheap.

JOB PRINTING neatly done here.

1874. FALL! 1874.

## WERKMAN & SONS,

General Dealers.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

Announce to the People that they have received a large and new stock of

## Fall and Winter Goods,

Which is more complete in every department than ever before. They have a large line of all kinds of

Flannels, Repellents, Cottonades, Shawls, Young Ladies' Goods,

Skirts, Ladies and Gentlemen's Underwear, Prints, Notions, Hats & Caps.

Groceries, Flour and Feed.

Give them a call before buying elsewhere.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 15, 1874. 47-38-1y

## J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Oils.

Are sold as cheap at this Drug Store as at any other. Medicines warranted to be strictly pure.

Trusses, Chamois Skin, Counter, Cloth, Hair and Paint Brushes.

All the leading Patent Medicines in the market. A full Stock of the very best Perfumery sold in bottle or by measure.

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1874. 134 1f

## H. MEENGES,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware, Lamps.

Vegetables in their Seasons.

Sole Agent in this City for the "Non-Explosive Lamps."

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

## R. KANTERS,

DEALER IN

STAVES, WOOD AND BARK.

I hereby give notice to all interested that during this season, I will pay the Highest Cash Price for White Oak Staves.

CASH ON DELIVERY!

I will also contract for future delivery, and am prepared to receive staves on any Dock on the Banks of Black Lake, and River or at any of the Railroad Stations. All correspondence by Mail will receive prompt attention.

R. KANTERS.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 1, 1874. 115-1f

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, of the "Holland Iron Company," held at the City of Holland on Thursday afternoon, September 10, 1874, it was unanimously resolved to make an assessment of two per cent on the capital stock of said company, and that the same be paid within thirty days at the office of the Treasurer, Mr. N. Kenyon.

By order of the Board of Directors, H. WALSH, Secretary.

HOLLAND CITY, Mich., Sept. 10, 1874.

## Wanted—Peaches.

With the exception of Fridays and Saturday, I want to buy daily 200 Baskets of Peaches. Cash on delivery, at my residence, No. 91, Ninth street.

C. A. DUTTON.

HOLLAND, Sept. 2, 1874.

## PEACH BASKETS & BERRY BOXES.

WHO WANTS ANY?

000,000,001 qt. Berry,

000,001 Berry crates,

000,000,001 R. R. Peach Baskets,

For sale by H. D. POST.

## PHICENIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery, Of the Most Approved Patterns; And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching, Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM DRY KILN, AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS, Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

46 3/4 x 1y

## TEA AGENTS WANTED.

TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders, for the largest Tea company in America. Importers' prices and inducements to Agents. Send for circular. Address ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

The Christian Union, Henry Ward Beecher, Editor, of Oct. 25th last, says: "Parties wishing to get up clubs, and all who can get orders for TEA, should write him for a circular."

The New York Weekly Tribune, of Sept. 3d, says: "All 'Granges' should write Robt. Wells for circular."

The Scythe, of Sept. 30, says: "Robt. Wells is thoroughly reliable."

115-135

## BENSON & WADSWORTH.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies and Champagnes,

No. 30 BRO DWAY, NEW YORK.

Sole Agents in the United States for the

Wine Houses of C. C. BENSON & CO.,

OF RHEIMS, COGNAC AND LONDON.

Benson's Fine Old Golden Grape Cognac is the finest Brandy ever exported from a French vineyard, and can be procured only from us. Champagnes, Sherries and Ports of the finest flavors, all from the houses of C. C. Benson & Co. Our goods are sold and delivered in their original packages as they left the vineyard in France, and guaranteed perfectly pure.

PRICE LIST sent free on application. 115-1y

## I WANT

Everybody who wishes to purchase PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, GLASS, etc., to call and examine my stock. The

Holland City White Lead

is not surpassed. It is warranted superior to any White Lead in this market, and is sold at much less price. My stock is purchased in large quantities of first hands, saving all jobbers' profits, and I can therefore afford to sell below my neighbors.

Remember—I am not to be undersold by any House in the State of Michigan. Call and see.

HEBER WALSH,

Druggist & Pharmacist.

46-1f

## SLOOTER & HIGGINS,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND FLOUR & FEED.

8th Street, Holland, Michigan.

We beg leave to call the attention of the Public to the fact that we have opened, in LABARBE'S OLD FURNITURE STORE (west of Van Landeghe's) a FLOUR & FEED and GROCERY Store. We shall keep on hand everything that pertains to a complete Family Supply store.

Flour, Feed, Hay, Grain, and Mill Stuff,

At Lowest Cash Prices.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

HOLLAND, Aug. 13, 1874. 1



## Notings.

JUDGE Giddings is holding court in Muskegon.

THE Schr. *Mary*, 81 tons, has been purchased by T. Woltman, and added to "the Holland Fleet."

LT. COL. S. M. Mansfield, U. S. A., was in town Wednesday, on a harbor inspection tour.

Dr. POWERS has discontinued his card and with it his practice. He is all "patent right" now.

Mr. S. F. GARFIELD has been appointed Inspector of the improvements at the harbor, vice L. C. Donaldson, assigned to Muskegon.

MUSKEGON has voted the necessary bonds for water-works, and they are now enjoying a lively debate over the kind they shall have.

A BOSTON court has decided that if a woman lends money to her husband she cannot get it back. The decision will not be new to many wives.

THE Grand Haven *Herald* and Allegan *Journal* are out with the tax-lists for their respective Counties. Our ambition is limited to the Common Council proceedings.

MESSRS. J. Aling & Co., will next week ship to Bangor Furnace Company, a few tons of our iron ore, in order to ascertain its true merits, for the information of outside parties.

PROGRESSION is the watchword of the hour, but in Missouri, mothers haul their disobedient children over their knee and strike on the same old spot that the Romans did three thousand years ago.

THE amount raised for school purposes, at Grand Haven, at the annual school meeting was \$16,000, as follows: teacher's wages, \$7,000; interest on bonds, \$3,000; incidentals, \$3,000; matured bonds, \$3,000.

FOR a week past the sailors have been working for an increase of wages, and in some instances they have been successful, obtaining \$1.50 per diem. Wages may now be quoted at \$1.25 @ 1.50—*Inter-Ocean*.

ON Monday morning returned from a visit to the Old Country, Mr. E. Nienhuis, who spent a few months with his friends there, and brought with him a pair of twins for Ald. Duursema, aged eight and twelve years respectively.

SIXTEENTH street, the southern limit of the city, is being ditched, leveled and otherwise improved and placed in good order, under the joint action of the Board of Highway Commissioners, and the Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges.

WE are happy to announce that the young men composing the "Fraternal Society," have resolved to give us another course of lectures during the winter, provided the necessary encouragement is given on the part of the citizens, for which an occasion will be extended them in a few days.

THE following is dated New York, Sept. 9, and is introduced as evidence for the doctrine of "total depravity": "Charles Disner was arrested last night for selling his daughter, aged 13 years, to Peter Hallock, the keeper of a disreputable house. Disner is said to have disposed in the same way of two other daughters."

THE "Drummer Boy of Chickamauga," whose portrait was in every picture shop, and whose bravery on the battle-field has been the subject of many a song and story, is now Lieutenant John A. Clemm, of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry. He was only twelve years old when he became famous, but he has not been forgotten, and now has his reward.

THE large raft of logs in tow of the tug *New Era*, and wrecked by the storm of last week, is scattered all over the lake, and many of the sticks will be lost. Active endeavors are being made, however, to recover at least a portion of them. It is stated that quite a number of sticks drifted into Stony Creek, and are cared for there.

AT the M. E. Conference for Western Michigan, held at Kalamazoo, during this and last week, Rev. F. Glass, late of Grand Rapids, has been appointed to take charge of the congregation at this city. He will preach his introductory sermon on next Sunday. Rev. B. F. Dougherty, the former pastor, has been placed on the list of superannuated ministers, his health being broken down. He will continue to reside here for the present.

A BOTTLE of Kimm's Premium Aromatic Bitters, prepared and sold by Messrs. Steketee & Kimm, Grand Rapids was shown to us the other day, by the proprietors. The success of Messrs. Steketee & Kimm in the manufacture and sale of their medicines is marvellous, but especially so in their preparation of "Kimm's Premium Aromatic Bitters." We are induced to give their Bitters its due share of credit for the good health of the firm.

PROF. C. E. Christell, has returned from the East.

ST. LOUIS have agreed to put up gas works, at Grand Haven.

THE *Hope* is giving its readers a sound lecture on church-behavior.

CHURCH watermelon-sociables are the order of the evening at Traverse City.

THE fruit train is carrying about 10,000 packages of peaches daily.—*St. Joseph Herald*.

INDICATIONS are that the entire Michigan congressional delegations will be renominated.

Mr. G. VYN, of the firm of Vyn Bro's, Zeeland is operating in the lumbering district, north.

PARTIES holding over cordwood will find a buyer in the Board of Education.—See their advertisement.

THE Kent County Fair will be held at Grand Rapids, during the week commencing on Monday, September 28.

MISS G. WAKKER will teach in District No. 1, commencing Oct. 15, when the new school building is expected to be completed.

A MINNESOTA minister who said that the grasshoppers were a plague sent to punish the grangers, is coming east to find another pulpit.

AT the mill of Messrs. J. Van Dyk & Co. they are hard at work on the cribs for the new pier extensions. The contractors would like to finish their job this fall, the weather permitting.

THE several Departments of Hope College will open on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M. From present appearances the number of students will not be less than the previous year.

SENATOR Morton has returned from the Hot Springs in Arkansas, bringing his family with him. He is not much improved in health, and will not, simply because he cannot, take a very active part in the campaign.

JUDGMENT was rendered in the United States Court at Grand Rapids against the townships of St. Joseph, Lincoln, Chickaming, Pierson and New Buffalo for interest on their railroad bonds to the amount of \$24,988.17.

THE Firemen's Tournament at Niles, will come off on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 30, and Oct. 1, the County Fair for Berrien County being held during the same week. The premiums and exercises are similar to those at Kalamazoo.

THE Democrats have nominated Hon. M. D. Wilber, of Allegan, for Congress; so the question of locality does not come into play this time. We may look for a short, but active campaign, on the part of the Congressional candidates, and some good speeches too.

A NEW stock of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Mattings has just been received at the Furniture store of Messrs. J. M. Reidsema & Son, a fine assortment well selected and just adapted to the wants of the season. Their building is completely filled up with the finest selection of furniture, ever brought to this city.

THE Seventh Day Adventists have a General Conference, including 15 state conferences, 300 churches, 75 ordained ministers, 50 licentiates, and 15,000 members. To keep up the round numbers we are told that the amount pledged to the systematic benevolent fund is \$50,000. The headquarters of the Adventists are in Battle Creek, Michigan.

PROF. Moses Colt Tyler, for the last year literary editor of *The Christian Union*, has been offered his old position in the State University as Professor of the English Language and Literature, and is reported to have accepted. Prof. Tyler is expected in Ann Arbor by the middle of this month to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Irving.

MESSRS. WERKMAN & SONS, are among the first to bring in a stock of Fall and Winter Goods. They cannot be excelled in their enterprise and perseverance. The improvements on their stone building are hardly completed, but what they follow it up with a splendid stock of goods for this season's trade. Everything is done on their part to increase and promote the trade of the place.

THE following young men will leave for the University, at Ann Arbor, in a few days, to take a course of instruction in the Department of Medicines: A. Brook and A. O. Pauels, of Holland; H. Van Den Berg and W. Kremer, of Zeeland. For the Law Department we have heard of no other names than A. Vissers and J. C. Post. With one exception we believe all these young men have received their education, wholly or in part at Hope College, a fact which we mention merely *en passant*, as showing that the benefits of that Institution are felt in more than one direction.

REV. P. DE BRUYN, of Rochester, N. Y., is in town.

"THE cause of woman-suffrage"—Scarcity of husbands.

It reads well, and reminds one of olden times—"City Mills Flour."

REPUBLICAN County Convention, at Grand Haven, Friday, October 6, 1874.

PROF. G. J. Kollen is successfully crowding his "Ebeneser-Memorial-Endowment-Fund."

Mr. J. HOPMAN, graduate of the Theological class of this year, has accepted a call to Gostburg, Wis.

THE City of Grand Rapids pays this year its 65 teachers in the public schools, the sum of \$37,080 in salaries.

Dr. S. L. MORRIS was suddenly called to Manistee last week on account of the serious sickness of his sister there.—*Herald*.

ANOTHER anonymous article on that picnic has found its way into our sanctum, the receipt of which article is hereby duly acknowledged.

WHEN a young man who parts his hair in the middle goes down on an orange peel, nobody seems to care whether he ever gets up again or not.

YESTERDAY we were shown a peach which measured 9¼ inches and weighed 7 ounces. It was a "Late Crawford," from the orchard of Mrs. Van Raalte.

WHAT small boy does not envy the nerve of the portly man who enters church, takes out a big handkerchief, and deliberately blows his nose three times before sitting down.

THE Cincinnati "Enquirer" is something of a philosopher. It observes: "Next to a democratic victory there is nothing so generally desired in this section of the State as a soaking shower of rain."

THE firm of Vyn & Clark, Zeeland, has been dissolved, and the basket manufactory discontinued. We learn that the machinery is for sale, and that parties here talk of buying it and moving it to Holland.

EVER since Mr. D. Bertsch has devoted his attention simply to Dry Goods and Hats & Caps, his trade has been good and increasing. His first arrival of Fall Goods is one of the attractions of the place, for the time being.

TO-DAY the Township Board of the Township of Holland is in session, to determine upon an appeal from the Highway Commissioners of said Township, relative the laying out and opening of a new highway on the Lake Shore.

IT is confidentially asked: How can any political party of to-day shape a platform that will satisfy the expansionist of the West and the hard-money men of the East, and bring the free traders of Maine and the moderate tariff men of Pennsylvania together?

THE lumber manufacturers of Dubuque, Iowa, held a meeting and signed an agreement to limit their cutting next year to from one-half to two-thirds of their capacity, provided the manufacturers generally of the Upper Mississippi and Michigan enter into the same agreement. The season has been an unprofitable one to mill-owners, many of whom lost money every day they ran.

OUR Public Library, has become quite a favorite with the public. We are sorry to learn that the Board of Education failed to make any appropriation for its increase, not even fifty dollars. It is with a library like it is with every thing else: there is no such a thing as a stand-still; it is either in a flourishing condition, or liable to be boxed-up—something like we have seen before.

THE revenue cutter *Andy Johnson* has visited St. Joseph and Grand Haven harbors, with a company of the Government Marine Survey Corps, for the purpose of locating life-saving stations as authorized by Congress. The cutter and its party have gone up the western shore of Lake Michigan, for the purpose of locating other life-saving stations. These stations are all in immediate connection with the Signal Service, United States army.

AMONG the distinguished officers of the army and navy who have been engaged in duels may be mentioned Israel Putnam, who had two duels, fighting because it was "according to usage." On one occasion he unintentionally offended a fellow-officer, who demanded immediate satisfaction. They met the next morning, but before his opponent could take his position "Old Put" it is said, gave him a shot at thirty rods, and began at once to re-load. "What are you about to do? Is this the conduct of an American officer and a man of honor?" asked the astonished man. "What am I about to do?" replied Putnam: "a pretty question to put to a man whom you intended to murder! I'm about to kill you; and if you don't beat retreat in less time than it takes old Heath to hang a tory you are a gone dog."

## MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

### NEW DRESS SILKS!

In addition to our Department of MILLINERY AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, we have this season added to our Stock, a NEW and COMPLETE Line of

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS, LADIES' SUITS AND SACKS AND SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.

We have visited the Eastern Jobbing Houses, and personally selected our stock of

MILLINERY AND TRIMMINGS, OF THE LATEST STYLES.

A Beautiful Selection of

PARASOLS, FANS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

And a complete stock of

KID GLOVES.

All First Class Goods. At the Lowest Cash Prices.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERG,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH.

## Boots and Shoes,

At the Store of

L. SPRIETSMA & SON.

Judiciously and carefully selected for the season, and comprising the most complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES ever offered in THE CITY OF HOLLAND.

LADIES, GENTS, YOUTHS, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR, Of the Latest Styles.

Cash Paid for Hides.

Our prices compare favorably with those of our neighbors, and it is our purpose to compete successfully with the trade outside this city, intending not only to satisfy our old friends, but to draw a new trade to this city and the Boot and Shoe Store of L. SPRIETSMA & SON. HOLLAND, April 1, 1874.

## LAKE EXCURSIONS.

"FANNY SHRIVER."

The Public are informed that the pleasant and beautiful little steamer FANNY SHRIVER of Holland, can be chartered any day or evening during the summer season to make excursions on

Black Lake & Lake Michigan.

We would further announce that in addition to the above arrangements, we have also purchased a large barge, which will be fitted up with suitable seats and awnings, and will accommodate from 300 to 400 persons, and admirably adapted for Sunday-School picnics or large excursions. Parties chartering, have the exclusive control for that day. F. R. BROWER, Holland, June 1st, 1874. Captain. 120 ft

## The Old and Reliable House

OF E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

The undersigned respectfully announces that he still sustains his old reputation, and that nobody needs to be wanting in anything which belongs to his line of trade.

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear.

Also a full line of

FINDINGS!

The most competent workmen constantly employed, and all work made up in the latest style and with dispatch.

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD. HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-3¼s-1½

J. DUURSEMA.

T. KOFFERS.

## NEW STOCK

At the

GENERAL RETAIL STORE

Of

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS.

Immense Supplies of

Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Crockery, Stoneware, Notions and Trimmings, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Glassware, Provisions,

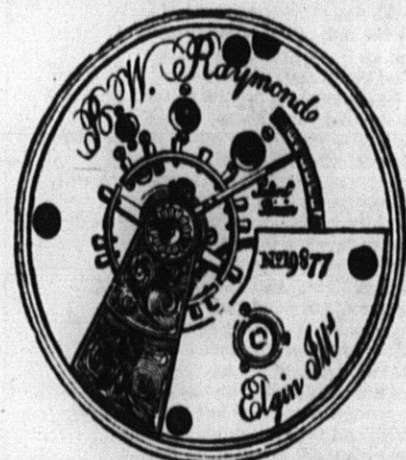
Flour, Feed and Grains.

Our Assortment of Goods is complete and selected with a view to accommodate the various classes of Trade.

WE SELL CHEAP.

Everything in the line of Produce will find with us a ready market and the highest prices.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.



## FANCY TOYS,

AND

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & NOTIONS.

Call on us and you may be sure the appearance, prices and quality of our Goods will suit you. We are ready to repair.

WATCHES, CLOCKS OR JEWELRY, In a Thoroughly Satisfactory Manner.

CORNER OF 8th AND MARKET STREETS. 46-¼cl-1½

## P. & A. Steketee,

Desire to inform their many friends and customers that they have on hand and for sale

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, ETC., ETC.

## Brick Store,

E. J. HARRINGTON,

Where may be found at all times, at Wholesale or Retail.

Goods of the Best Quality and at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1st, 1874.



## IN THE BARN.

BY BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR.

### The Swallows.

A great dim barn with the fragrant bay  
Up to the beam with the winter's hay,  
And its shrunken, siding wasp-wings gray:

Where the cracks between run up and down,  
Like the narrow lines in a striped gown,  
And let in light of a golden brown.

They are bars of bronze—they are silver snow—  
As the sunshine falls, or sitting slow  
The white flakes drift on the wealth below

Of the clover blossoms faint with June  
That had heard all day his small bassoon  
As the ground-see played his hum-drum tune.

Ah, what would you give to have again  
Your pulse keep time with the dancing rain,  
When flashing through at the diamond pane

You saw the swallow's rapier wings  
As they cut the air in ripples and rings,  
And laughed and talked like human things?

When they drank each other's health, you thought—  
For the creek of the cork you surely caught—  
And all day long at their cabins wrought

Till the mud-walled homes with a foreign look,  
A pictured street in an Aztec book,  
Began to show in each rafter's nook?

Never again! Alack and alas!  
Like a breath of life on the smoking glass,  
Like a censer smoke the pictures pass.

### The Flails.

"Well, Jack and Jim," said the farmer gray,  
"The flour is out and we'll thrash to-day!"—  
A hand is on the granary floor,  
And a step is on the threshing door—  
It is not his and it is not theirs—  
He went above by the Golden Stairs;  
The boys are men and the nicknames grown,  
Tis James Esquire and Reverend John.

How they waltzed the portly sheaves about  
As they loosed their belts, and shook them out  
In double rows on the threshing floor  
Clean as the deck of a Seventy-four!  
And down in the midst in a lawn braid  
The sculptured heads of the straw were laid;  
It looked a poor man's family bed!  
Ah, more than that, 'twas a carpet fair  
Whereon the flails with their measured tread  
Should time the step of the answered prayer,  
"Give us this day our daily bread!"  
Then the light half-whirl and the flickery clash  
With the full freewheeling of a buckskin lash,  
And the tramp—tramp—trump, when the bed is  
new.

In regular, dull, monotonous stroke,  
And the click—click—click, on the floor of oak  
When straw grows thin and the blows strike  
through;  
And the French-click tick to the dancing feet  
With the small tattoo of the driven sleet,  
When the bounding kernels bright and brown  
Leap lightly up as the flails come down.

### The Fanning Mill.

Hang up the flails by the big barn-door!  
Bring out the mill of the one-boy power!  
Nothing at all but a breeze in a box,  
Clumsy and red it rattles and rocks,  
Sieves to be shaken and hopper to feed,  
A Chinaman's hat turned inside down,  
The grain slips through a hole in the crown—  
Out with the chaff and in with the speed!  
The crank creaks round with a boy's quick will,  
The fan flies fast till it fills the mill  
With its breezy vane, as the whirled leaves fly  
In an open book when the gust goes by,  
And the jerky jar and the zig-zag jolt  
Of the shaken sieves, and the jingling bolt,  
And the grate of cogs and the axle's clank  
And the rowlock jog of the crazy crank,  
And the dusty rush of the gusty chaff  
The worthless wreck of the harvest's raff  
And never a lull, the brisk breeze blows  
From the troubled grain its tattered clothes,  
Till tumbled and tossed it downward goes  
The rickety route by the rickety stairs,  
Clean as the sand that the simoon snows,  
And drifts at last in a bank so fair  
You know you have found the Answer'd Prayer.

### The Old Barn's Tenantry.

The rooster stalks on the manger's ledge,  
He has a tail like a scimitar's edge;

A marshal's plume on his Afghan neck,  
An admiral's stride on his quarter deck.

He rules the roost and he walks the bay,  
With a dreadful cold and a Turkish way,

Two broadsides fires with his rapid wings—  
This sultan proud, of a line of kings—

One guttural laugh, four blasts of horn,  
Five rusty syllables rouse the morn!

The Saxon lambs in their woolen tabs  
Are playing school with their a, b, abc;

A, e, i, o! All the cattle spell  
Till they make the blindest vowels tell.

And a half-laugh whinny fills the stalls  
When down the rack the clover falls.

A dove is waiting around his mate  
Two chevrons black on his wings of slate,

And showing off with wooing note  
The satin shine of his golden throat.

It is Ovid's "Art of Love" re-told  
In a binding fine of blue and gold!

Ah, the buxom girl that helped the boys—  
The nobler Helena of humbler Troy—

As they stripped the husks with rustling fold  
From eight-rowed corn as yellow as gold,

By the candle-light in pumpkin bowls,  
And the gleams that showed fantastic holes

In the quaint old lantern's set-up tin,  
From the hermit glim sat out within;

By the rarer light in girlish eyes  
As dark as wells, or as blue as skies,

I hear the laugh when the ear is red,  
I see the blush with the forfeit paid,

The cedar cakes with the ancient twist,  
The cider cup that the girls have kissed,

And I see the fiddler through the dusk  
As he twangs the ghost of "Money Musk!"

The boys and girls in a double row  
Wait face to face 'till the magic bow

Shall whip the tune from the violin,  
And the merry pulse of the feet begin.

### Money Musk.

In shirt of check and tattered hair  
The fiddler sits in the bulrush chair  
Like Moses' basket stranded there  
On the brink of Father Nile.

He feels the fiddle's slender neck,  
Picks out the notes with thumb and cheek;  
And times the tune with nod and beck,  
And thinks it a weary while.

All ready! Now he gives the call,  
Or, "Honor to the ladies!" All  
The jolly tunes of laughter fall  
And ebb in a happy smile.

"Begin." Do-w-n comes the bow on every string,  
First couple right hands and swing!

A light as airy bluebird's wing  
"Swing once and a half times round."

Whirls Mary Martin all in blue—  
Calico gown and stockings new,  
And tinted eyes that tell you true,  
Dance all to the dancing sound.

She fits about big Moses Brown  
Who holds her hands to keep her down  
And thinks her hair a golden crown  
And his heart turns over once!

His cheek with Mary's breath is wet;  
It gives a second somewhat!  
He means to win the maiden yet,  
Alas, for the awkward dance!

"Your stoga boot has crushed my toe!"  
"I'd rather dance with one-legged Joe,"  
"You clumsy fellow!" "Pass below!"  
And the first pair dance apart.

Then "Forward six!" advance, retreat,  
Like midges gay in sunbeam street  
Tis Money Musk by merry feet  
And the Money Musk by heart!

"Three quarters round your partner swing!"  
"Across the set!" The fiddlers ring,  
The girls and boys have taken wing

And have brought their roses out!  
Tis "Forward six!" with rustic grace  
Ah, rarer far than—"Swing to place!"  
Than golden clouds of old point-lace  
They bring the dance about.

Then clasping hands all—"Right and left!"  
All swiftly weave the measure deft  
Across the wool in loving weft  
And the Money Musk is done!  
Oh, dancers of the rustling hulk,  
Good night, sweet hearts, 'tis growing dusk,  
Good night for aye to Money Musk,  
For the heavy march begun!

## THE COQUETTE OF ARLON.

In very ancient times the inhabitants of Arlon worshiped the moon, and the learned maintain that the name of Arlon was derived from two words *ara luna*, signifying "altar of the moon." It is perhaps for this reason that the young women of this ancient town now and then had odd fancies. Apropos of this, I propose to relate a story which Mr. Adolphe Dechamps must have listened to when he was Governor of Luxembourg, for it is one of the traditions of that province. All the Arlonese know it, and I write it down for the benefit of those who have not been governors of provinces, and whose ancestors have not worshiped the moon.

It is said that about one hundred years ago there resided in Arlon a young girl named Gertrude. She was eighteen years of years age, and was gay, frank and good-natured, always smiling and happy, and full of life and activity. She was the daughter of Charles Stock, a wealthy proprietor of the little town, and generally designated as Stock, Jr., to distinguish him from his father and grandfather, who were living. "They last long in the family," was a local expression.

Gertrude had many admirers, but none of them appeared to make an impression on her heart. This, with her fascinating manners, gave her the name of the "Coquette of Arlon." Do not take this appellation in its hardest sense, for her father and mother allowed her to do as she pleased, having the utmost confidence in her. And it was not misplaced. Among the many who sought her hand in marriage were four young men of the town who deserved special attention, their names, Sigismond de Vletter, Gilles Collin, Wenceslas Stroobant, and Lambert Von Moll. The first named was so calm and undemonstrative that the other three did not give themselves any uneasiness about him. They, on the contrary, were so pressing that the neighbors all expected that she would certainly marry one of them.

The four suitors pressed their claims, each one in his own way urging her to decide in his favor. So one day in September, 1743, she devised a stratagem by which to test their courage and affection. Her parents once more allowed her to have her own way, for as she never undertook anything without first consulting them, we may suppose that they were not the stern and tyrannical parents that usually fall to the lot of the unfortunate heroines of modern romances. About a quarter of a league from Arlon, in a field belonging to her father, Gertrude had often noticed an old Roman tomb, which no one dared approach on account of its ghostly reputation. All sorts of strange and mysterious stories were told about it. This tomb has now disappeared, I cannot say how. Gertrude resolved to make it the center of her batteries.

Gilles Collin came as usual and uttered more ardent and passionate protestation of love than ever, declaring that he would willingly walk over burning coals to please her.

"I am not so unreasonable as to require that of you," she said; "all things considered, I do not refuse to marry you, but I wish to have a proof of your devotion, and at the same time of your courage."

"Very well," answered Gilles, "I will give you any proof of that you can demand; only say what it shall be."

"You know," replied she, "the ancient tomb which is situated on a knoll a quarter of a league from town."

"Yes," replied the puzzled Gilles, "I have seen it from a distance; there is nothing remarkable about it."

"Well, this evening at 9 o'clock I want you to go, without saying a word to any one about it, and lie down in the old tomb."

"In the witches' den? What a caprice."

"And you must remain perfectly motionless until midnight."

"But, Gertrude, what are you thinking of? What is your object?"

"You are a coward. You are trembling already. Perhaps it is a caprice, but I have my project, and I wish to try you. If you do as I wish I shall know that I can trust you, and, providing that you remain there from 9 o'clock until midnight, my heart is yours. If you refuse I shall marry some one else."

Struck by the decided tone of the girl, Gilles dared not offer further objection, but he thought of the freezing recitals to which he had listened; of apparitions from another world that had been seen gliding around the tomb, and of the witches who held their nocturnal meetings and made it a place of deposit for their unguents and diabolical compounds. In truth fires had sometimes been seen burning near there through the night, and surrounded by groups of sinister or grotesque-looking faces; but they were undoubtedly gypsies, with which Luxembourg and Limbourg were at that period infested. But some persons professed to have seen supernatural beings, and thousands of wonderful stories were related about them. For a year, however, nothing had been seen there, and though Gilles was more afraid than he would have cared to acknowledge, he was so deeply enamored of the young girl that he accepted the condition, and promised to do what was required of him without divulging his intentions to any one.

Shortly afterward Wenceslas Stroobant came in his turn. Gertrude gave him a very gracious reception. He was handsome and rich, and fully conscious of these advantages, he felt confident of the success of his suit.

"It is not your fortune that tempts me," said Gertrude to him, greatly flattered.

Wenceslas bowed, as if he would say, "I understand, I have other attractions."

"I feel a deep interest in you," pursued she, "and would willingly give you my hand if you would render me a service that will prove your courage."

"You have but to command me," said the handsome young man; "I am entirely at your service."

"Well, then, you must know that one of my relatives has been killed in a duel. He is in the woods, and we are making every effort to secure him an honorable burial. In the meantime, the body is to be placed in the Roman tomb at 9 o'clock this evening. As the tomb is neither covered nor inclosed, we very greatly fear it may be disturbed; therefore I beg of you to go there at half-past nine.

"To the witches' den? What an idea!"

"You are afraid already? *Mon Dieu*, how faint-hearted the young men are."

"I am not afraid, but you are giving me a very queer commission."

"Call it a fancy, if you will; but I can only confide this to one who is very devoted, for it is absolutely necessary to conceal this my mystery from everybody. You must go there at exactly half-past nine, and you must dress yourself to personate an angel of light, and carry a torch in your hand. The fearful stories of which the tomb has been the subject will be of service to you, and those who may be scheming to carry away or rob the dead will, upon seeing you sitting at the foot of the tomb, with your torch in your hand, be so terrified that none will dare approach. At midnight you may return home. Will you do it?"

"I will," said Wenceslas, who feared to displease her.

"I must be certain that you have performed this service; but remember, not a word about it to any one, and at this price my hand is yours."

Wenceslas regained his usual composure, smothering as best he could those superstitious fears which sometimes assail the strongest minds. He swore that he would be both obedient and discreet, and that at half-past nine precisely he would be at his post, where he would watch the dead so carefully that not even a bat should approach. He soon took leave in order to make his preparations.

A few moments afterward Lambert von Moll, also faithful, appeared to render his homage to the young lady. He was a lawyer, and everybody predicted a brilliant future for him.

"If you really love me," said the coquette, "I am going to prove it. Some of the neighbors whom you know, and who are our enemies, wish to injure us. For this reason they have placed a dead body in the Roman tomb, which belongs to our family. I wish you to make every possible effort to carry off the corpse."

"I?" interrupted Lambert.

"Certainly. I know you are brave."

"That is true, but this is such a ridiculous commission."

"The body will doubtless be guarded by mere children, and in order to disperse them you must blacken your face and make yourself as ugly as you are handsome; in short, disguise yourself as a demon. Call it a ridiculous commission, if you will; but go to the Roman tomb at precisely ten—take up the body and bring it here, and you will gain all my gratitude."

Lambert von Moll reflected for a moment, and deciding that it was not too great a price for the heart of Gertrude, he, like the two others, promised punctuality and discretion, and accordingly withdrew to make his preparations.

Sigismond de Vletter then came to pay his respects to Mr. and Mrs. Stock; he wished Gertrude good evening, and conversed a few moments with her while taking a turn in the garden. Having drawn him aside, Gertrude, who had her projects, proposed he should in his turn assume a character in her comedy.

But Sigismond, who perceived some malicious intention in spite of her grave tones, told her that for anything serious or important she might command, but that such childishness was only proper for children. The coquette, not finding him very complaisant, left him.

The night was very cold, and at 9 o'clock Gilles Collin arrived at the Roman tomb. He had furnished himself with a small lantern, not being very courageous. He went all around the tomb, and carefully examined the bushes and every place in which he thought any one might be concealed, and then, not at all reassured by the silence and solitude which surrounded him, he extinguished his light and enveloped himself from head to foot in a long white sheet, which he had brought concealed under his coat, and extending himself at full length on the tomb, soon became, as gloomy and motionless as the object he personated. Very lugubrious were the thoughts that passed through his mind while lying there on his winding-sheet. A very long quarter of an hour had elapsed when he was startled by the cry of a screech owl. He uncovered his eyes and looked around, but could see nothing except some vague reflections of light in the direction of the town. Soon, however, he heard, through the silence of the night, footsteps which were evidently coming to him. He raised his head; rays of light caught his eyes, and he saw, not far off, a mysterious phantom, habited in a long robe of cloth or silver, which was confined by a blue girdle. The head of this apparition was crowned with stars (made of gilt

paper), while from its shoulders floated two large pieces of muslin, representing wings.

Poor Gilles, who had not foreseen such an incident, cowered down under his sheet, utterly unable to explain the meaning of what he saw.

"It is an angel," said he to himself. But the angel coughed.

"It is not an inhabitant of heaven," thought Gilles; "if it is one of the sorcerers I am in a very bad situation."

The angel, on his part, appeared to be ill at ease. He cast an oblique glance at the winding-sheet that covered the dead, and did not appear anxious to make a closer examination. Holding the torch in his hand, Wenceslas Stroobant, thus transformed into an angel, appeared to make a great effort to seat himself at the foot of the tomb, and if the dead had not been in such a state of perturbation he would have noticed that the angel was trembling with cold, or something else. Wenceslas seemed to have contracted a very bad cold, which was manifested by a severe fit of coughing and sneezing, and being unable to hold his handkerchief, he was obliged to use one of his wings to wipe the moisture from his nose and mantle.

"That is not an angel, certainly," thought the dead. "It must be a sorcerer. Who knows if he be not master of ceremonies? He is there with his torch to call the others, and I shall find myself in the midst of their revels, and if the devil preside over them what shall I do?"

While making these disagreeable reflections he was struck by the sudden agitation of the angel of the torch, who appeared to behold a fearful object. It was a third personage approaching.

This latter (Lambert von Moll) was disguised as a specter of darkness. As he drew near, the light of the torch, which gleamed on him at intervals, gave him a fearful appearance. He did not appear greatly terrified, but, probably from motives of prudence, he approached in a zigzag line, as though he saw something he did not expect—the silvery robe of the angel glittering in the torchlight, and Lambert could not account to himself for this singular costume.

As the angel, whose trembling limbs refused to support him, remained fixed in his place, Lambert decided to make a flank movement, and accordingly he passed around to the other end of the tomb.

His disguise was frightful; he was muffled in an ox-hide, which was adorned with the long horns and ears; his face was blackened, and the lower part of it concealed by an immense red beard. In his hand he carried one of those wooden forks which are used to spread new-mown hay. Wenceslas, who had never lost sight of the demon, now signaled himself by the greatest effort of courage he had ever made in his life. He suddenly advanced with the torch at arm's length before him, and the specter recoiled. But the flame touched Lambert's great beard, and in an instant it was in a blaze. He quickly tore it off and sprang on the angel, whose torch fell and was extinguished.

They seized each other by the hair, mutually astonished, perhaps, to find each other palpable.

The corpse, who had seen all, and had begun to question whether it was really a scene among the witches, now took Wenceslas and Lambert for a good and a bad angel who were disputing possession of him, and overcome by a terrible fear, he suddenly sprang out of his tomb with his winding sheet around him, and took flight across the fields.

The two companions, seeing the dead rush forth, were seized with the same terror, and letting go of each other by common consent, they fled as though pursued by all the witches.

The three lovers returned to their respective lodgings, utterly overcome by what they had seen and passed through; and the next day none of them were able to leave their beds. To finish their adventures, Gertrude sent word to them that they must have very little esteem for her, since, instead of fulfilling their promises, they had run away in such a ridiculous manner. And she married Sigismond.

## The Age of Coal.

It seems probable that vegetable matter may, under favorable conditions, be converted into coal much more rapidly than most chemical geologists are in the habit of assuming. At least, a curious instance of an approach toward such conversion within the historic period, has been brought before the German Geological Society. In one of the old mines of the Upper Hartz some of the wood originally employed as timbering has become so far altered as to assume most of the characteristics of a new lignite, or brown coal. It appears that certain of the levels in the ancient workings of this mine are filled with refuse matter, consisting chiefly of fragments of clay-slate, more or less saturated with mine water, and containing here and there fragments of the old timbering. This wood, when in the mine, is wet, and of a leathery consistence, but on exposure to the air it rapidly hardens to a solid substance, having most, if not all, the characteristics of a true lignite. It breaks with a well-marked conchoidal fracture, and the parts which are most altered present the black lustrous appearance characteristic of the German "pitch coals." At the same time, chemical examination of the same wood shows that it stands actually nearer to true coal than do some of the younger tertiary lignites. This instance seems, therefore, to prove that pine wood, when placed under highly favorable conditions, may be converted into a genuine lignite within a period which, from what we know of the history of mining in Hartz, cannot have extended beyond four centuries.

## A Notable Letter from Judge Chase.

The following letter from the late Chief Justice Chase to Jay Cooke was written on the 2d of June, 1863. It is taken from "Schucker's Life of Chase."

" \* \* \* You informed me two or three weeks ago that you had purchased 300 shares of Philadelphia and Erie railroad stock for me. At that time I was expecting means of payment from the sale of a farm in Ohio, and would have been glad to hold the stock for income. The sale, however, has not yet been effected, and I have, therefore, not been able to make payment.

"This morning I have yours of yesterday, notifying me that you have sold the stock at an advance which gives a profit of \$4,200 on the transaction, and you inclose me a check for that amount.

"As I had not paid for the stock, and did not contemplate purchasing with any view to resale, I cannot regard the profit as mine, and, therefore, return the check for \$4,200. It is herewith inclosed.

"I am much obliged to you for your willingness to regard the money paid for the stock as a temporary loan from you to me. But I cannot accept the favor.

"When Congress, at the last session, saw fit to clothe me with very large powers over currency and financial movements, I determined to avoid every act which could give occasion to any suspicion on me to affect markets unnecessarily, or at all, with reference to the private advantage of anybody. To carry out this determination faithfully, I must decline to receive any advantage from purchases or sales made with views to profits expected from the rise or fall of market prices.

"For these reasons I must decline to receive the check. For, in order to render the most efficient service to our country, it is essential for me to be right as well as to seem right, and to seem right as well as to be right."

ALL the advancement in science, art and civilization has not prevented children from kicking holes through the toes of their shoes. Only SILVER TIPS prevent this. Try them.

MR. ARCHIE McKISSICK, of Rockdale, Pa., in writing to Dr. Wisbart, says: "My son was pronounced incurable with consumption, but hearing of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, we purchased three bottles, and he commenced using it, and from that day to this he has been getting well."—Com.

## Scrofula.

### SCROFULOUS HUMORS.

If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the Great Blood-Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from chance of weather or climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will remove the blood-poison off the system, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. The conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the Vegetable Kingdom are more safe, more successful, in the cure of disease, than mine or medicine. VEGETINE is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe to give an infant. In Scrofula the VEGETINE has performed wonders, where other means and medicines have failed, as will be seen by the following unsolicited testimonial:

## A Walking Miracle.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—Though a stranger, I want to inform you what VEGETINE has done for me. Last Christmas, Scrofula made its appearance in my system—large running ulcers appearing on me as follows: One on each of my arms, one on my thigh, which extended to the sea, one on my head, which eat into the skull bone, one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though, upon consultation, concluded not to do so, as my whole body was so full of Scrofula they deemed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from this one sore. The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and it was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw VEGETINE advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used 16 bot les, and this morning I am going to plow corn, a well man. All my townsmen say it is a miracle to see me round walking and working.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering from that dreadful disease, Scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world, but as VEGETINE has restored me the blessings of health, I desire me to never to let go, that I may be of some service to my fellow man, and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity than to inclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom. I am, sir, very respectfully, WILLIAM PAYN.

Agent, Harten Co., N. C., July 10, 1872.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

## WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

## Nature's Great Remedy THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES!!

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of every school. It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:

1. IT CURES, —not by abruptly stopping the cough— but by dissolving the phlegm and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter causing the irritation. In cases of seated consumption it both prolongs and renders less burdensome the life of the afflicted sufferer.
2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain, and subduing inflammation.
3. IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Positively curing all humors, from the common PIMPLE OF SKIN to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of Pure Pine Tree Tar Cordial in the various diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.
4. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wisbart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wisbart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Worm Sugar Drops have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at

Dr. L. Q. C. WISEBART'S Office, No. 255 N. Second St., Philad'a.



#### Farming on a Large Scale.

Many of the farmers in this State have grown wheat enough this year to load a thousand-ton ship, while a few have enough to load half a dozen ships of this size. It is not an uncommon thing to hear one of these ranchers in a quiet way estimate his wheat crop as ranging from 30,000 to 50,000 bushels.

The Napa Register notes a recent transaction of one of the farmers of that county as follows:

"A farming enterprise, on a scale that lays in the shade most operations in that line, has just been entered into by our friend John Finnell, of Yountville, long resident and ex-Supervisor of the county. He has leased, for a period of five years, the celebrated 'Walsh Ranch,' in Colusa county, consisting of 20,000 acres, at a yearly rental of \$40,000. In addition to this, he has purchased 1,900 head of stock cattle, 100 head of horses, 50 mules, 27,000 sacks of wheat, 1,500 hogs, and a quantity of hay, barley, etc. His purchase, aside from the rental, amounts to \$74,250, or the transaction for the first year alone, \$114,250. It will take a good farmer to manage all this, and we doubt not Mr. F. is just the man for it, as his well-kept grounds at Yountville and his long success in this county bear ample testimony."

This farm is probably all arable land, and is within easy reach of a navigable river. Two dollars an acre seems a moderate price, but the aggregate makes it the largest rental probably of any farm in California. We have sheep ranges covering 100,000 acres, and one or more firms of wool-growers estimate their sheep at 100,000, while several have flocks ranging from 40,000 to 60,000. We have heard of one farmer in the State who estimates his wheat crop this year at 120,000 bushels. There may be others who will have larger amounts.

In the Napa valley one vine-grower has this year 90,000 vines in bearing, and he has only fairly got down to his work. A number of other vineyard-men north of the bay have vineyards exceeding 100 acres in extent, while there are companies which have vineyards exceeding 500 acres. One man in Marin county has a dairy ranch of about 15,000 acres, and has in all not less than 1,500 cows for dairy purposes, and is enlarging his herd every year. In time he will be able to make his own butter and cheese.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

*Le Journal de Marseille* gives the latest news from the other side of the Atlantic of the abominable Beecher scandal. It says, in effect, that terrible troubles have broken out between the American preachers, Beecher, Stilton and Moulton, because love letters written by Stilton to Madame Beecher Stowe have been found in the possession of Moulton. Stilton, on his part, has instituted an action at law against M. Beecher for the seduction of his youngest daughter, Mlle. Florence Stilton, claiming \$50,000. Madame Beecher Stowe, adds *Le Journal*, is the mother of the celebrated Uncle Tom, the renowned blind pianist, who a few years ago created so great a furor all over France. Verily, we live and learn, but for an education in current events we can scarcely recommend the newspaper offices of Marseilles.

MARSHAL BAZAINE is described by the French police as being five feet six inches and a half in height, stout, 65 years of age. His forehead is said to be low, and his hair short and turning to gray. Mme. Bazaïne is represented to be of low stature, very dark, and with regular features. She is about 30 years old.

**Prince & Co.'s Organs.**  
Five octaves, two full sets of reeds. Solid walnut cases, elegant bronze finish. Price, with six stops, \$125; eight stops, \$80. Address Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.

**MEDICAL MANIACS.**—There are numbers of medical men so wedded to the old formulas, that all changes seem to them like innovations. These medical maniacs are, fortunately, incapable of much mischief in this practical age. While the VINEGAR BITTERS are curing Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Constipation, and countless other diseases that defy the remedies of the pharmacopoeia, it is impossible to thrust down the throats of intelligent invalids "heroic" doses of mineral poison, or to persuade them to take adulterated alcohol, impregnated with cheap astringents, as a "healing balm" or a "balsamic preparation."

VINEGAR BITTERS, a pure botanical tonic and alternative, guiltless of the curse of distilled or fermented liquor, is actually accomplishing what the mineral and alcoholic cure-mongers have so incessantly promised but have never yet performed. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that this medicine has taken precedence of all those burning fluids mis-called tonics.

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**THE MILWAUKEE MONTHLY** for September opens with the second and concluding article on "Poetry," beautifully illustrated. Then follows "The Broken Shell," an excellent story, charmingly told; a graceful little poem by Pauline Filer, a new and promising contributor; almost a dozen pages of "Woeing," and the promise of its conclusion in the October number; "Dr. Scriver's Mask," a most ingenious and pleasing tale; an elegantly illustrated and practical article on Fall Fashions; and a number of essays and editorials—"The Toilet," "The Difference Between I and We," "Winter Flowers," "Summer Visiting," etc.; while a new American humorist makes us acquainted with the trials and tribulations of cake-baking, as he experienced them, in a laugh-provoking article of just the right length.

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NEWMAN, Jeff. Co., Kan., Jan. 6, 1873.  
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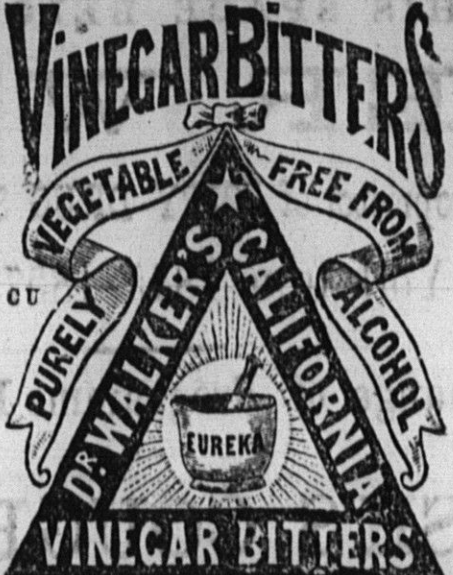
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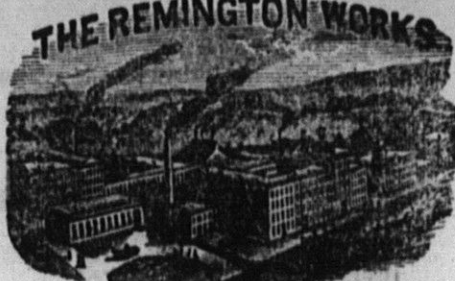
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